The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance,—and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1844. No. 2201.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswelbrook;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to. and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

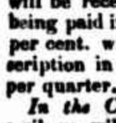
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

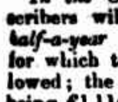
STEAM TO MORETON BAY.



THE *SOVEREIGN*, steamer, Henry Cape, commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane, on Tuesday (this day), the 4th June, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

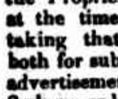
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, 4th June. 7313



THE fine fast-sailing Cutter *COMET* will leave Brodie and Craig's Wharf, on Wednesday next, for the William River and Clarence Town. For freight apply to the Master on board.

Sydney, June 1. 7327

FOR HOBART TOWN.

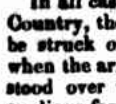


THE brig *CAROLINE*, 150 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo on Saturday, and will positively sail on the 5th June, the greater portion of her cargo being ready for shipment. For light freight and passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, or to

JAMES COOK, Sussex-street.

May 29. 7150

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.



THE first-class, fast-sailing Ship *JOHNSTONE*, T. B. Harrison, Commander, will sail positively This Day, the 4th of June, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having most superior accommodations for passengers) apply to the commander, on board, or to

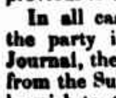
ROBERT GRAHAM, Jamison-street.

7202

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

To sail positively on the 10th June,



THE British-built A1 barque *JANE GOUDIE*, has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

May 24. 6959

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *OCEAN QUEEN*, A1 for twelve years, 207 tons register, B. Freeman, Commander, has room for about 100 bales of wool. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, for which an immediate application is requested. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, June 1. 7273

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

NOTICE to Passengers per *ARACHNE*. All passengers are desired to be on board by This Morning, the 4th June. Has two cabins disengaged. Apply to

W. M'DONELL, Queen's-place.

7174

TESTIMONIAL TO THE VERY REV. F. MURPHY, V.G.

AT a preliminary meeting of the friends of the Very Reverend Francis Murphy, Vicar-General, held in St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday last, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved—

"That a PUBLIC MEETING be held in St. Patrick's Church, THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at *seven o'clock precisely*, to devise means for presenting to the Very Rev. Francis Murphy (prior to his leaving the colony) a testimonial of the high esteem in which that gentleman is held by his friends and the community in general."

ADAM WILSON, Secretary.

Sydney, June 1. 7321

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, & Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,

George-street, Sydney.

APPLICATIONS will be received for Loans upon Mortgage of sums of not less than £200, upon approved Town Property of certain rental, at 8 per cent. per annum.

The Property must be free from any incumbrance.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

6950

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 126, Bishopsgate-street, London, and George-street, Sydney.

CAPITAL—£200,000, in 2000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
H. Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. | Robert Brooks, Esq.
G. Colquhoun, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart.
C. Richardson, Esq., 72, Cornhill.

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY.

John Thacker, Esq.
Hon. C. D. Riddell, M. C.
Adolphus W. Young, Esq., M. C.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
William Walker, Esq.
(late of the Board of Directors, London.)

BANKERS.

Bank of Australasia—For Sydney, Maitland, Port Phillip, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town.

Consulting Physician for Sydney—Dr. Nicholson, M. C.

Solicitor—James Norton, Esq.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloane, Esq., Medical Referee.
Yass—Joseph Ellis, Esq., Medical Referee.
Goulburn—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., Medical Referee.
Bathurst—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee.
Port Macquarie—William Richardson, Medical Referee.
Port Stephens—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee.
Melbourne—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; Dr. Hobson, Medical Referee.
Adelaide—E. L. Montifiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.
Hobart Town—Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee.
Launceston—Gleadow and Henty, Agents; W. Porter, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony.

Very low rates of Premium, and participation in profits.

No extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or London, and altered by endorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 17 5	0 19 7	1 14 11
30	1 1 9	1 3 5	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 9 6	2 15 3
50	1 19 2	2 7 2	4 1 8

Two-thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of life may be paid, and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, at *five per cent.* compound interest, or may be paid off, at the pleasure of the assurer.

Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s. 10d., annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s. 3d., may remain, leaving the net only £13 10s. 7d.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

6961

BATHURST PETITION AGAINST THE NEW GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

THIS petition lies for signature at the residence of Mr. J. L. Darney, in the town of Bathurst, opposite to the Female Factory, and nearly opposite to the Police Office, being the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Poynter, of the Bank of Australasia.

7215

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company, being desirous to accommodate the Settlers, and make the charges as low as practicable, will now boil down bullocks at the following rates:

For every bullock, four years old and upwards, seven shillings per head, with the tongue;

Or, in lieu of money, the hide and tongue.

The above charge includes the expense of the casks for tallow.

When hides are taken in payment, one shilling per head additional will be charged on cows and oxen under four years old.

Should the rounds be salted, one halfpenny per lb. will be charged, together with casks for packing, at cost price.

7007 JOHN INCHES, Manager.

MR. GRAYLING'S LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

THE introductory Lecture to the course of FIFTY, will take place THIS EVENING, Tuesday, June 4th, at the City Theatre, Market-street.

This Lecture will treat upon the necessity of introducing the Sciences into the general routine of Education, and the importance of this proposition will be illustrated by a variety of experiments.

	£	s.
Subscription to the Course ..	2	2
Family Tickets..............	3	3
Half-Course Tickets	1	1
Admission to single Lecture..	0	1

Synopsis and tickets to be obtained of Mr. Grayling, No. 6, Phillip-street, opposite St. James's Grammar School. 7132

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Eleventh number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, &c.; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Ships for London; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights, Exchanges; &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX. Proprietors.

TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY,

(Price Two Shillings and Sixpence to subscribers,)

TO BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY,

A FEW REMARKS on the Character and Labours of the REV. SAMUEL MARSDEN, formerly Principal Chaplain of the Church of England in New South Wales. Written for the express purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a Church in the Parish of Marsfield, Parramatta.

Persons desirous of procuring copies are requested to send their names as soon as possible to Mr. Clarke, stationer, Sydney; Mr. G. S. Davidson, Sydney College; or to Mr. J. F. Staff and Mr. Martin, Parramatta. 6108

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon-Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed..........	10	0
Drawing teeth...................	2	6

Instantaneous relief for the Tooth-ache, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Ladies and Families attended at their private residences.

N. B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

DAPTO AND ILLAWARRA SHEEP AND CATTLE STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has, at his Steam Mills, Dapto, formed an establishment (for which his premises afford great conveniences) for melting, by steam, sheep and cattle. The Dapto Mills are only one day's journey from Bong Bong, and the owners of the *Sophia Jane* have undertaken to convey the tallow to Sydney at ten shillings a ton.

A person who thoroughly understands the business, having served his time to it in England, has been engaged to manage the melting department.

The price will be, for melting a bullock, ten shillings—a sheep, ninepence: for which the tallow will be packed, and delivered on board the steamer. Parties must find their own casks, or pay the cost price of them.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Croft, Auctioneer, 579, George-street, Sydney (opposite the *Morning Herald* Office); Mr. J. J. Higgins, Berrima; or

GEORGE BROWN, Dapto Mills.

P.S. The boilers are sufficiently large to melt one thousand sheep in a day. 3200

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,

6491 Corner of King and George streets

TO PUBLICANS.

THE undersigned will from this day supply their XXX Ale and Double Brown Stout at one shilling per gallon.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.

Kent Brewery, May 31. 7263

TO TALLOW BOILERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned, Tallow Casks, and Ships Water Casks; also Beef Tierces, made of the best oak staves. Terms moderate, for cash.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Lower George-street, Opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

7229

STARCH, AT FIVE-PENCE PER POUND,

To be had only at S. F. Mann's Grocery Establishment, Pitt-street.

THE Manufacturer solicits, a trial which will prove the article is superior both in strength and quality to any imported starch, and as it has been subjected to the test of chemical process he confidently asserts one fourth is saved to the consumer.

An allowance to the trade.

Sydney, April 10. 4952

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5000 well-rooted orange layers from the well-known good stocks planted by Barker and Norris, from one to three years old; a few deciduous trees, and about 200 healthy oak. The above may be inspected on application to

J. BROWN,

1229 Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road.

MAJOR HOVENDEN.

SEVERAL friends of the above gentleman, who left Sydney some months ago, and has not since been heard of by them, are extremely anxious to ascertain his present address, they having various communications of importance in their possession for him. Any communications respecting Major Hovenden, addressed to the undersigned, will be most thankfully received by several of his friends, who have been induced to adopt this course from the alarm which his long-continued absence from Sydney has excited in their minds.

NICHOLAS JAMES.

429, George street. 7277

NOTICE.—The partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the late firm are requested to pay the amounts respectively due from them to Mr. Richard Gowland, by whom all debts due by the said firm will be also paid.

RICHARD GOWLAND.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

No 416, George street, Sydney, May 27.

(Witness) B. MACDERMOTT. 7085

A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES

WANTED, a pair of Carriage Horses, perfectly sound, free from vice, and not exceeding seven years old. A letter, post paid, naming price and descriptions, addressed Docile, *Herald* Office, will be duly attended to. 6860

WANTED, £1200; to be secured by mortgage on first-rate landed property, situate in Pitt-street, Sydney. Application to be made to Mr. George Allen, Solicitor, No 190, Elizabeth-street. 6923

TO BE LET OR [illegible]LD,

THE EXTENSIV[illegible] WHARF AND PREMISES, at Miller's Point, late in the occupation of

MR. H. MOORE.

If sold, the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest.

For particulars apply to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,

7270 Fort-street.

COTTAGE IN O'CONNELL-STREET.

TO LET, a neat verandah COTTAGE, of five rooms, with kitchen, &c., in the above street. For further particulars apply at the office of Mr. John Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street. 7333

TO LET, Family Residences on the Chippendale Estate, at very moderate rents. Apply to

MR. DELOITTE, Miller's Point

[illegible]5

TO BE LET, a neat verandah Cottage, on the Parramatta Road, about six miles from Sydney, containing six rooms and detached kitchen, together with coach-house, three-stalled stable, a garden in good cultivation, and two small paddocks. Immediate possession may be had. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. T. G. Boulton, Black Dog, Gloucester-street. 7114

TO BE LET,

A FARM, situate at Penrith, one mile from the Nepean River, containing about five hundred acres of land, with a good cottage, extensive out-buildings, and a large orchard; upwards of one hundred and twenty acres of the land is cleared, stumped, and fit for cultivation; the Farm is fenced with a substantial four-railed fence, and divided into paddocks. Immediate possession can be given. For terms, &c., &c., apply to Mrs MacHenry, George-street North, Sydney. 7280

FARM OF ABBOTSBURY,

THE above well-known Farm, situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, will be either sold or let. Immediate entrance can be given. Apply to R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 6672

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 4TH JUNE,

At Half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One bale Saxony flannels
One case black and coloured Orleans cloth
One case black and coloured merinos
One case black and lavender plate de laines
One case chiné crape Parisians
One case 4-4 and 5-4 Indiana shawls
One bale 12-4 blankets
One case men's lambs'-wool shirts
One case men's merino vests
One case rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case best London mixed pins, in lbs.
One case Turkey red handkerchiefs
One case printed bandannas
One case 72 inch bleached sheeting
One case 100-yard coloured reel cotton
One case 100-yard white reel cotton
One case 200-yard white reel cotton
One case black and all coloured thread
One case white roll jacconet
Two cases Irish shirting
Two bales super calicoes
One bale 4-4 Forfars
One case women's black cotton hose
One case men's brown half-hose
One case men's blue-grey half-hose
&c. &c. &c.

Terms at sale. 7295

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, begs to inform the Mechanics of Sydney, that he will put up by Auction,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE, PRECISELY,

At eleven o'clock,

ON THE GROUND,

At the rear of the New Houses now erecting by Messrs. Hordern, Brush, and Beattie, in George-street, and opposite

THE OLD DOG AND DUCK,

An Allotment of Land, having a frontage of eighteen feet to Swan-street, with a depth of fifty-three feet, and adjoining the new built cottages of Messrs. Carruthers, Purcell, M'Coy, &c.

ALSO,

At One o'clock, on the Ground, Miller's Point, Road, adjoining the Royal Oak Inn, and opposite

CLIFTON COTTAGE,

An Allotment of Land having a frontage of 25 feet to ARGYLE-STREET, with a depth of 40 feet to UNWIN-STREET.

☞ *This is the best part of the City for a Tradesman to vest his capital in.*

THE CHEAPNESS OF LABOUR AND MATERIALS

Must be well known to every one, and any person wishing to expend a small sum on a safe investment will find THESE SPOTS the most eligible, being situated in the business part of the metropolis, with all the privileges of a Citizen.

Terms.—One-half Cash,—the residue by an approved bill at three months, with security on the property if required. 7300

BARQUE 'CAROLINE,' 193 TONS, AND BARQUE 'SISTERS.'

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. William Walker and Co., to sell by Auction, at the City Rooms, No. 514, George-street, Sydney, on

THURSDAY, THE 6TH INSTANT,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The well-known Barque

CAROLINE,

burthen per register 193 90-130 tons, built at Nova Scotia, in 1825, of the very best materials. She is admirably modelled, and one of the very few vessels that can be said to combine CAPACITY with VELOCITY; she will be sold with all stores as per inventories at the Sale Rooms, masts, yards, rigging, sails, &c., and TWO WHALE BOATS, and can be fitted for sea at a moderate expense; she has just discharged her whaling cargo of oil into the *Achilles*, at Aspinal and Brown's Wharf, where she now lies for inspection, and will be found a suitable vessel for CATTLE, MERCHANDISE, or WHALING TRADE.

AFTER WHICH,

The good old ship *SISTERS*, fit for a store ship, hulk, or might be converted into a bathing-house; the mizen-mast and bowsprit are standing.

Terms at sale. 7357

IN THE ESTATE OF J. P. THOMSON AND CO., *CARRIAGE BUILDERS.*

(BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.)

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions, to offer for sale by auction, on the premises, George-street South, opposite the New Cathedral,

THIS DAY, THE 4TH JUNE,

At eleven o'clock,

All the stock-in-trade, tools, materials, fixtures, and goodwill, of that old established Carriage Manufactory business (formerly Urquhart's), and lately carried on by J. P. Thomson and Co.

The STOCK-IN-TRADE comprises—

A quantity of unfinished carriages, gigs, &c.
Collins's patent axles, gig and Stanhope springs
Gig shafts, wheel naves, felloes, spokes, wheels
Screws, lamp sockets, shaft tips, bolts
Paints, varnishes, coach lace and trimmings
Lamps, coloured roans
A quantity of timber, bar, and Swedish iron, spring steel.
With a large assortment of other necessary and useful articles.

The TOOLS consist of—

Vyces, drilling machines, anvils, bellows, spring benches, sledge hammers, tongs, carpenters' benches; large assortment of files, stocks, dies, and taps; steam press, drill machine, with the usual variety of blacksmiths' and coachmakers' tools and implements.

The FINISHED CARRIAGES are—

Two handsome highly finished phaetons
One ditto curricle
One ditto Stanhope
One ditto dennett.

T. W. SMART,
JOHN BROWN,
H. BENNETT,
Assignees.

AFTER WHICH,

One elegant and superbly finished britska, complete
One handsome cabriolet
With several other carriages, gigs, &c.

Terms at sale. 7344

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOLTON, OF LIVERPOOL-STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The Lease, Goodwill, and License, of the Premises at present occupied by the Insolvent, and known as

THE COTTAGE OF CONTENT, PUBLIC HOUSE,

At the corner of Liverpool and Sussex-streets, with Beer Engine, fittings, and remaining Stock.

The house consists of Bar, Parlour, and Tap-room, with six rooms for private parlours or bed-rooms.

There is a spacious yard, with out-kitchen, stables, and sheds; also, good dry cellarage.

The weekly rent is £2 10s.

*** These premises can be recommended to any person wishing to possess a Public House, in a busy part of the City. It is in the direct vicinity of the boiling down establishment of Mr. Hallen, and the premises belonging to the Salting and Steaming Company, and with proper attention, is sure of always commanding a fair portion of the lucrative business carried on in that part of the City.

Terms at sale. 7277

WITHOUT RESERVE.—TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

WINES, ROPE, BEEF, PORK, BEER MACHINES, PEWTER MEASURES, DRUGS, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, THE 4TH JUNE,

At eleven o'clock,

The following assortment of Merchandise:

82 coils coir rope
8 mats cloves
1 case blacking, 2 boxes pipes
10 kegs paint
61 cases cider
125 mats dates
3 cases and 1 cask drugs
4 cases and 1 crate glass bottles, for chemists
38 tierces prime mess beef
11 barrels mess pork
23 barrels mess pork
7 cases beer engines, with piping complete
1 cask cutlery
1 parcel copper pintels and gudgeons
1 parcel copper wire
1 parcel caulking irons, and coopers' jointers
1 case oil bags, complete for refining
1 case pewter measures, for publicans
D DL 25 quarter-casks good Malaga sherry
V 21 half-pipes } Spanish red wine.
M 30 quarter-pipes }

And a variety of wines and other merchandise too numerous to particularise.

*** In lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms at sale. 7175

EXTENSIVE SALE

AT THE STORES OF

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL, JUN., AND CO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, without reserve, by order of the Trustees, on the premises, in Bligh-street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE,

At Half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

Hyson, hysonskin, Fine black, and junk } Tea
Ten tons coffee
Four hundred bags Patna rice
Four hundred boxes Liverpool soap
Black and white pepper
Ginger, saltpetre
Osnaburgh, Bengal canvas
Iron pots, shot
Biscuits, in tins
Manila cigars
Hawes' soap
Spring steel
Woolpacks
Taylor's, Elliott's, and Truman's porter
Quarter-casks Marsala wine
Pipes and hogsheads sherry
Dunbar's and Batson's ale and porter, in bottle
Sherry and port, in bottle
Irish pork
Slops, consisting of duck frocks, pea jackets, shooting coats, &c.
Stationery, starch and blue, &c., &c.
Rezart and Hennessy's brandy
Gin, cherry brandy, &c., &c.

*** The spirits, wines, ale and porter, teas, starch, and pepper, will be sold at one o'clock precisely.

☞ *In consequence of the large number of Lots, the Sale will commence precisely at half-past ten o'clock.* 7143

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JOHN JONES.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The following allotments of the celebrated

CAMPERDOWN ESTATE,

As per plan exhibited at sale on the 21st April, 1841:—

LOT 16,

With frontage of about 66 ft. to New Parramatta-road, and about 374 ft. to the Camperdown-road.

	a.	r.	p.
Contents, as per plan	2	2	27
Less, sold of the above	0	2	6
Present contents, about	2	0	21

LOT 17,

With frontage of 3 chains 7 links to New Parramatta-road. Contents, as per plan, 2 a. 2 r. 15 p.

LOT 18,

With frontage of 2 chains to New Parramatta-road. Contents, as per plan, 3 a. 16 p.

LOT 19,

With frontage of 4 chains to Camperdown-road. Contents, as per plan, 4 a. 3 r. 19 p.

LOT 43,

With extensive frontage to Grose Farm Creeks. Contents, as per plan, 6 a. 25 p.

LOT 45,

With frontage of 3 chains to New Parramatta-road. Contents, as per plan, 2 a. 1 r. 24 p.

LOT 46,

With frontage of 3 chains to New Parramatta-road. Contents, as per plan, 2 a. 1 r. 24 p.

THE FOLLOWING

ALLOTMENTS OF THE ESTATE OF VAUCLUSE,

As per plan exhibited at sale on the 31st July, 1840:—

Lot 16, with frontages to the old South Head Road and Captain Piper's old road. Contents, 4 a. 5 p. Bounded by Lot 5 and the following.

Lot 17, with frontage to the old South Head Road. Contents, 4 a. 33 p. Bounded by Lots 22 and 23.

Lot 19, with frontage to the New South Head Road. Contents, 1 a. 3 r. 10 p. Bounded by Lots 18, 20, and 24.

Lot 22, with frontage to the New South Head Road. Contents, 3 a. 24 p. Bounded by Captain Piper's old road, and Lots 16, 17, and 23.

Lot 24, with frontage to Captain Piper's old road. Contents, 2 a. 3 r. 34 p. Bounded by Lots 19 and 21.

THE WHALING BARQUE *JANE*,

CAPTAIN FAIRWEATHER,

Burthen 350, 34-94 tons, with all her outfit.

Sailed on 27th August, 1843, and was spoken on 23rd February, 1844, with 350 barrels sperm oil.

One-half share in the hull of the

WHALING BARQUE *LUCY ANNE*,

CAPTAIN LEE,

Burthen 213, 81-94 tons, with the whole of her outfit.

Sailed on the 25th June, 1843, and put into Port Stephen on the 9th May, 1844, with 440 barrels sperm oil.

ALSO,

THE BARQUE *ELIZABETH*,

Burthen 157 tons,

With all her Stores, as she is now lying, off Jones's Wharf.

Terms at sale. 7317

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 4TH JUNE, 1844,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Three kegs "Pigou and Wilke's" superior glass gunpowder, japanned tins
Sixteen bags dates
One bag horse nails, damaged
Ten boxes tea
Ten cases Port wine
Five pairs pocket pistols
Three casks cut glass, &c.

Terms, cash. 7350

SLOPS, WEARING APPAREL, FURS, BLANKETS, CALICOS, PRINTS, &c.

TO THE TRADE, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, 4TH JUNE, 1844,

At Eleven o'clock,

The following assortment, viz.:

Gentlemen's superfine cloth frock coats
Ditto ditto ditto dress ditto
Boys' superfine cloth suits
Drab and blue Taglioni great coats
Drab box coats, Duffield wrappers
Shepherds' coats, blue jackets
Trousers and vests, monkey jackets
One case mens lambs' wool vests
One bale blankets
One case regatta shirts, superior
One bale grey calicos
One case of furs, containing boas, cape and muffs, and other goods.

Terms—Cash. 7351

IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PROSPER DE MESTRE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on

MONDAY, THE 10TH JUNE ENSUING,

THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY

VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF CITY PROPERTY,

Which in every respect offer the best opportunity for the investment of capital that has ever appeared in the market—consequently require no eulogium to enhance their value.

The following will be the order of sale:—

FIRST.—THE GEORGE-STREET PROPERTY.

Opposite the Military Barracks.

Lot 1.—No. 485, House, Shop, and Premises; occupied by Mr. James Tegg, bookseller, at an annual rent of £210, payable quarterly, tenant at will.

Lot 2.—No. 486, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mr. Francis Ellard, music seller, at an annual rent of £180, payable quarterly; tenant at will.

Lot 3.—No. 487, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mrs. Dick, jeweller, at an annual rent of £180, payable quarterly; tenant at will.

Lot 4.—No. 488, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by the General Insurance Company, at an annual rent of £185, payable quarterly; lease for fourteen years from 1st October, 1839.

Lot 5.—No. 489, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mr. John Blackman, auctioneer, at an annual rent of £273, payable monthly; there is an agreement for a lease at the tenant's option.

Lot 6.—No. 490, The Sydney Bank and the City Hotel, Mr. Alderman Flood, tenant, at an annual rent of £275, payable quarterly; leased for fourteen years from 1st January, 1840.

Lot 7.—Stores, Yard, &c., let to Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., merchants, at the annual rent of £175, payable quarterly; let for one year, from 1st January, 1844.

Total annual rental of the above premises, £1478.

SECOND.—THE LIVERPOOL-STREET PROPERTY.

The Dwelling House and Premises at present occupied by Mr. De Mestre, near the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth streets.

For particulars of this property see circulars and plan.

THIRD.—THE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND ELIZABETH STREETS.

Lot 1.—Situate at the corner of the above streets, having a frontage of nineteen feet to Liverpool-street, and fifty-six feet to Elizabeth-street

Lot 2 has a frontage of eighteen feet six inches to Liverpool-street, by a depth of about fifty-six feet to a reserved passage leading to a carriage way from Elizabeth-street.

Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, have each a frontage of twenty-two feet six inches to Elizabeth-street, with a depth varying from thirty-six to forty-three feet to the said reserved passage.

FOURTH.—TWO VERANDAH COTTAGES IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

Lot. 1, No. 75.—Cottage and Premises, rented by Mr. L. Grant, plumber, &c., at £39 per annum, payable weekly.

Lot 2, No. 73.—Cottage and Premises, rented by Mr. P. Crane, smith, &c., at £32 10s. per annum, payable weekly.

FIFTH.—THREE HOUSES IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Lot 3. No. 68. Dwelling-house, containing ten rooms, formerly an Inn, being the fifth house south from the corner of Liverpool-street

Lot 4. No. 66. Ditto and Premises, rented by Mrs. Jordan, adjoining the above

Lot 5. No. 64. Ditto, rented by Miss Johnson, adjoining the above.

These premises have lately undergone a thorough repair.

MR. LYONS cannot refrain from remarking that he feels highly honoured by having the sale of the above valuable property, situated, as some of it is, in the principal part of the City of Sydney; and he is satisfied that competent judges will delay employing their capital until the above day of sale, as such an opportunity to become possessed of profitable investments is not likely to occur again.

Circulars, with plans and particulars, may be obtained of Mr. Goodall, Surveyor, King-street East; Mr. Gray, Accountant, No. 397, Pitt-street North; and at the Auction Mart.

Terms at Sale.

G. R. GRIFFITHS,
CLARK IRVING,
JAMES HOLT,
Trustees.

5897

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURE.

June 3.—*Strathisla*, barque, Captain Simpson, for Auckland, with cattle, sheep, &c. Passengers—Messrs. Mars, Lassiter, Mullins, Smith, Hill, and Elsington.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 3.—*Newport Packet*, 7, Lowry, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 shingles, 1000 feet sawn timber, 200 billets wood; *Jane Williams*, 33, Scott, from the Paterson, with 1200 bushels maize; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 26 casks tallow, 60 trusses hay, 20 casks tobacco, &c.; *Bride*, 19, Mackenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels maize, 2000 feet hardwood; *Eliza Ann*, 33, Hunter, from the Hunter, with 1200 bushels maize, &c.; *Sovereign*, steamer, 119, Cape, from Moreton Bay, with wool, &c; *Traveller*, 7, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with 1000 palings, 10,000 shingles, 50 slabs; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Port Stephens and Newcastle, with 8 bales wool, and 40 tons coals; *George*, 32, Morgan, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; *Mary Ann*, 9, Lourie, from Pitt Water, with 150 bushels shell; *Wave*, 65, Couch, from the Hunter, with 54 bushels barley, 54 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 3.—*Mary Ann*, 9, Lourie, for Pitt Water, with sundries; *George*, 32, Morgan, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Petrel*, 7, Kelly, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; *Traveller*, 7, Cooper, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Port Stephens and Newcastle, with sundries; *Jess*, 77, Matthews, for the M'Leay, with sundries; *Emma*, 22, Johnston, for Wollongong, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 3.—*Shamrock*, steamer, 200 tons, Gilmore, from Port Phillip and Launceston: Cargo from Port Phillip—34 bales bales wool, Boyd and Co.; 3 casks tin, 4 casks merchandise, Order. Cargo from Launceston—10 tons sugar, 4 tons rope, 10 barrels pearl barley, 5 hampers glue, 1 cask glue, 1 cask paints, R. Campbell; 53 coils rope, 2 packages fruit, 1 bale canvas, 1 bale osnaburghs, 20 kegs white lead, Order.

THE BARQUE "ECONOMY."—This new vessel, which we have before described, will be launched from Mr. Russell's yard, at Pyrmont, in the course of a week. She is intended for the Richmond and Clarence River trade, whither she will proceed for pine spars, which are said to be superior and in great abundance there, although not generally known. As New Zealand spars are very scarce in Sydney, it is very likely that the speculation will pay.

THE STEAMER "SHAMROCK."—It has been found upon examination that the machinery of this vessel will not require so much repair as was conjectured; she will therefore proceed on her usual trip to Port Phillip and Launceston, on Wednesday, the 12th instant. On this account the *Rose* will still continue in the Hunter River trade, and the *Tamar* will be laid up.

The brig *Louisa*, Captain Tucker, hence 12th ultimo, arrived at Hobart Town on the 21st. As her detention there would not exceed five days, she may be expected back again in a day or two.

The *Louisa* was signalled from London yesterday, at one P.M., but neither the vessel nor the mail has reached Launceston. It is not probable she will bring later news than we have already received by the way of Hobart Town.—*Launceston Examiner, May 25.*

The barque *Orwell* has been moved from the Circular Wharf to Walker's Wharf, where she will be laid up.

The schooner *Terror* is now alongside the *United Kingdom*, discharging.

The *Eleanor*, brig, will go on the Patent Slip after the *Regia*, and will then proceed to New Zealand. It is expected that she will take a cargo of oil thence to London.

The *Caroline* is taking 50 tons coals on board, *ex* cutter *Thomson*, and will sail for Hobart Town on Sunday next.

The steamer *Cornubia*, being almost ready for sea, will leave in a short time for Boyd Town, but it is uncertain how long she will remain there.

The brig *Bee*, Captain Purcell, is fitting out for a voyage to the coast of New Zealand.

The brig *Margaret* and the schooner *Velocity* are about to proceed to the South Sea Islands in company, on a trading voyage.

The steamer *Sovereign* leaves the Hunter River Wharf this evening, at eight o'clock, for Moreton Bay.

The schooner *Hawk* is now alongside the brig *Ocean Queen*, discharging the gum and lead ore into her which she brought from Adelaide.

In the advertisement of the *Corsair* we omitted to say that she will call at *Boyd*, *Twofold Bay*, both going and returning from Port Phillip.

SALE OF VESSELS.—The barque *Caroline*, lying at Gosling and Browne's Wharf, and the barque *Sisters*, lying at Walker's Wharf, will be put up at public auction, at the Mart of Mr. Chapman, to-morrow, at noon.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER, morn	even
4	TUESDAY	7 5	4 55	10 54	11 18

Last Quarter, June 8, 33 m. past 6, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be obliged by a monthly contribution from A. B. and C. D., but the parties must trust us, of course in confidence, with their names.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

MR. HAMILTON ON PRAYER AND THE CHURCH.

WE ought sooner to have expressed our sense of the inconsistent and unbecoming course pursued by Mr. HAMILTON, on Mr. COWPER'S motion for opening the Council with prayer. His inconsistency lay in his supporting the motion by his speech, and then opposing it by his vote! How a man professing, as he does, to revere the time-honoured institutions of his native land, and to uphold the close and inseparable connexion between Church and State, could sneer at the devotional exercises of both Houses of Parliament and of the two ancient Universities, and practically repudiate the custom which serves as a perpetual symbol of the national Christianity, we cannot explain, unless by ascribing to him mental qualities which we should be sorry to impute. Nor can we easily understand how, as a zealous member of the Church of England, he should assign to her the unseemly position of a "*dominant*" Church. There is indeed *one* Church to which such a position may be fairly charged, since she claims not only spiritual predominancy, but spiritual exclusiveness. The Church of England claims neither. Even where she exercises all the functions and enjoys all the immunities of a national establishment, she still recognises the Christianity of other communions, and concedes freedom of conscience to all. Without going into the legal question whether her state rights extend beyond the limits of the territory from which she derives her distinctive name—a question upon which Mr. HAMILTON most officiously obtruded his opinion upon the Council—it is sufficient to know that, in point of fact, within these colonies she receives from the state no exclusive favouritism, wields no special prerogatives over the community at large, which can in any way justify the application to her of this gentleman's unfortunate epithet. This epithet is common enough in the mouths of the *enemies* of the Church of England; but it comes with a very ill grace from the lips of one who boasts himself one of the staunchest of her *friends*. Mr. HAMILTON must cultivate a modest spirit, and "set a watch upon his mouth, that he offend not with his tongue."

MR. MICHIE'S LECTURE.

MR. MICHIE'S lecture on the formation of associations is so highly interesting that we have much pleasure in presenting it to our readers verbatim as delivered, and we shall be glad to find that his remarks have had the effect of awakening the colonists, particularly those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, to a sense of the benefits likely to accrue from the formation of a society of the description referred to.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

PAPERS which have come to hand within the last few days from Launceston and Hobart Town, are somewhat more interesting than they generally are. They do not, however, speak at all encouragingly of the state of the colony; and the steps taken by the Government, in order to make the convict system to some extent self-supporting, are likely to have a most injurious effect on the prosperity of the settlers, as the Government will compete largely with the legitimate settler in every article of produce. Already potatoes had been reduced by large Government sales to 35s. per ton, and the Government was about to bring more into the market. It was expected that the same would happen with wheat and every other species of agricultural produce. We regret too to observe that in addition to bushranging to a very considerable extent, there had been several cases of arson, and wheat and other grain, hay, &c., had been destroyed in large quantities.

We observe that a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel had been held, the LORD BISHOP OF TASMANIA in the chair; it appears that there was a balance against the Society owing to the treasurer of some £37. The BISHOP strongly urged the claims of the Society upon the public, in terms similar to those used by him on one or two occasions in Sydney, on his recent visit. His LORDSHIP had held his first confirmation, and there were no less than three hundred candidates for the rite.

In Hobart Town a new district church had been opened, of which the Rev. P. GELL was the clergyman.

There had been a Meeting held for the purpose of sympathizing with the Free Church in Scotland. A Committee was formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions to enable the Free Church to carry out its objects.

We find that the exports from the port of Launceston during the season 1843-44 have been:—wool 7714 bales (including 1175 bales New South Wales and 209 Western Australia); 963 quarters wheat; 768 tons bark; 445 tons black oil; 36½ tons sperm oil; 10 tons 7 cwt whalebone; 5 casks seal skins; 15 bales leather; 70 bales sheep skins; 9 bales hair; 72 cwt. old copper; 1000 treenails; 213 gum planks. Besides the above—125 casks beef; 34 casks tallow, and 1151 bullocks' horns and bones, produce of New South Wales. These exports have been conveyed from Launceston in eleven vessels.

A new Independent Chapel had been opened in Hobart Town, of which the Rev. Mr. JARRETT, formerly of Sydney, was to be the minister.

Theatricals in Hobart Town appear to answer tolerably well. Mrs. CLARKE, formerly of Sydney, still caters for the Tasmanians. The officers of H. M. 96th Regiment had got up an amateur performance for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. CAMERON and family, formerly of the Sydney stage, in order to provide them with means to take a passage to Sydney and Hongkong.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE South Australian papers received per *Hawk*, up to the 22nd ultimo inclusive, do not add much to the intelligence previously received. The returns for the wheat cargoes brought to Sydney appear to have been tolerably satisfactory to our South Australian neighbours, although from some cause or other they appear to imagine that there is a wish on the part of the Sydney buyers to shut South Australian wheat out of the Sydney market; of such a wish certainly nothing is known here, and the supposition we believe to be utterly groundless.

In the *South Australian Register*, of 22nd ultimo, it is stated that "the Customs are in future to be put under the direction of the Commissioners at home; that Mr. TORRENS is in future to communicate directly with them."

The *Southern Australian*, of 21st ultimo, has the following paragraph:—

Mr. Solomon says that Sydney is more flourishing than ever, and that most of those who had failed in business *had, by virtue of the bankrupt laws, been enabled to re-establish themselves, and were richer men than before.*

Mr. SOLOMON, formerly the South Australian partner of the firm of V. and E. SOLOMON, although here but a short time, had opportunities of forming a correct opinion as to the state of Sydney; but we must say that the assertion contained in the above paragraph is not correct, any more than the latter portion is complimentary. No doubt the insolvent law has been much abused, but we do not imagine that there are any who have gone through the Insolvent Court who are richer than they were before.

Public attention is still directed in a very great degree to the mining interests, and new mines, both of lead and copper, have been discovered; and there is, therefore, a great demand for miners.

We do not observe anything further calling for notice.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, a third meeting: B. C. Rodd, £20 10s.; Robert Bowne and Co., £252 4s. 7d.; Charles Sutherland, £24 14s. 7d.; J. T. Armitage, £208 19s. 3d.; M. Young and A. A. Morehead, £44 8s.

In the estate of Robert Wood, a first meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of George Green, a special meeting was held, for examination only.

In the estate of Thomas Cannon Potts, a first meeting: Charles Martyn, £12 3s.; Abraham Elias, £45.

In the estate of Alexander M'Leod, a single meeting: James Melville, £13 7s. 9d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Stewart Ryrie, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

J. Mackay, a special meeting, for examination, at eleven.

William Henry Sawyer, an adjourned third meeting at one.

John Piper, junior, a special meeting, at Bathurst, at eleven.

All the above were postponed from yesterday till to-day, for which the following are also fixed:—

George Green, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition.

F. Mitchell and Co., a special meeting, at eleven.

Henry Read, a special meeting, at ten.

R. Millar and Co., a special meeting, for examination only, at half-past eleven.

Robert Broad, a first meeting, at ten.

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, an adjourned third meeting, at two.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Robert Broad, who sequestrated on the 21st ult, on petition and affidavit, and in whose estate a first meeting will be held to-day, filed his schedule on Saturday last, 1st June. Debts, £2423 18s. Assets—present valuation of landed property, less mortgages, £379; personal property, £629; outstanding good debts, £140 18s. 1d. Balance deficiency, £1274 19s. 11d., exclusive of £1559 14s. 11d. of bad debts.

PETITION FOR A COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

Thomas Ware Smart, as Manager of the Sydney Banking Company, has filed a petition, praying that the estate of Thomas Lord, of Botany, gentleman, may be sequestrated, he being indebted in sundry sums to the said Company. The said petition having been accepted, it has been ordered that the same will be heard for adjudication on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

The following is a list of all the meetings of creditors fixed up to this date, extracted from the Minute Book in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. S. denotes single; *sp.* special; *ad.* adjourned; 1 first; 2 second; and 3 a third meeting:—

JUNE.—Tuesday, 4.—George Green, sp.; Henry Read, sp.; Robert Broad, 1; F. Mitchell and Co., sp.; R. Millar and Co., sp.; Stewart Ryrie, ad. 2; John Mackay, sp.; William Henry Sawyer, ad. 3; and at Bathurst, John Piper, jun., sp.

Wednesday, 5.—Wilson, Cozer, and Henderson, ad. 3.

Thursday, 6.—Thomas Manwaring, sp.; Welch and Eldridge, 3; Benjamin S. Mountcastle, s.; at Bathurst, John Joseph Ashe, 2; and Thomas Piper, s.

Friday, 7.—Janet Templeton, ad. 2.; John Waite, 3; John Richard Rouse, 3; Edye Manning, 2.

Saturday, 8.—E. D. O'Reilly, sp.; William Sammell, sp.; Charles Robins, sp.

Monday, 10.—The trust estate of John Jones, 2; James Crisp, 2; James Gillespie, 3; and at Bathurst, Alexander Watt, 2.

Tuesday, 11.—Thomas Cannon Potts, 2; Edmund Lockyer, 2; John Fearnley, 3.

Thursday, 13.—Alexander M'Leod, 2.

Friday, 14.—Robert Wood, 2; Robert Broad, 2; John Lord, sp.; J. T. Hughes, ad. sp.

Tuesday, 18.—Hughes and Hosking, 3.

Saturday, 29.—John Mackay, sp.

JULY.—Monday, 1.—Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, ad. 2.

Wednesday, 3.—George Thornton, sp.

Saturday, 6.—Thomas Russell Duigan, sp.

AUGUST.—Friday, 9.—Samuel Cohen, sp.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Yesterday evening the introductory lecture of the session was delivered at the School of Arts, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Gipps, and a numerous auditory, by the Rev. Henry Carmichael, M.A. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the formation of the Institution, and then entered upon the immediate subject of his lecture, Education. He dwelt with much force and eloquence upon the necessity of giving the educators of youth a status in society equal to the learned professions. The greater portion of his lecture, however, was an elaborate argument in favour of the position which the reverend gentleman has often enunciated, that there will be no real advancement in the general education of youth, until there is an absolute and entire separation of religious from secular education—until, in fact, the business of education is entirely removed from clerical control and superintendence.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.—The annual sermon to the children attending the Sydney schools in connexion with the Church of England was preached yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Cowper, who took for his text the 20th verse of the 19th chapter of the book of Proverbs—"Hear counsel and receive instruction that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end." The sermon was for the most part an affectionate appeal to the children to pay attention to those appointed to instruct them, pointing out the importance of their early acquisition of religious knowledge to prepare them for their passage through this world to the enjoyments of that better existence which is so clearly promised in the revealed word of God. To the teachers was pointed out the importance and honourable nature of their avocations, and the necessity of their walking circumspectly. The sermon was concluded by an admonition to parents of the importance of their at all times seconding the efforts of the schoolmaster. The whole of the galleries were filled with the children, many of whom were placed in the pews in the body of the Church. The following is a list of the schools that had children present:—St. Philip's Primary School—boys 93, girls 84; Infant School—155. St. James's Primary School—boys 90, girls 40; Infant School—90. St. Laurence Primary Schools—250; Chippendale—60. St. Andrew's—boys 64, girls 84. Trinity Primary School—95. St. James's Grammar School—72 boys. School of Industry—30 girls. Total number, 1207. The sight of so many children, all receiving the elements of sound religious instruction, must have been exceedingly pleasing to all who take an interest in the education of the rising generation.

THE ABORIGINES OF SYDNEY.—A public meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Aborigines of the Sydney tribe, and adopting such measures as might be calculated for their future relief, but owing to the shortness of the notice it was not very generally known that such a meeting was to have been held, and very few gentlemen attended. Mr. G. R. Nichols was called to the chair, and after some preliminary conversation it was determined that the best means of affording relief to the aborigines would be, to purchase for them a boat and fishing tackle, with which, and a small stock of clothing, they could retire from Sydney and procure their own subsistence. To do this only a small sum would be necessary, and a committee was immediately formed for this purpose, who will make collections during the present week, and will meet again on Monday next for the purpose of paying over the money they may have received, and proceeding to the purchase of the necessary articles. As the sum required will be small, and a donation of slops, fish-hooks, or any other article of the kind, will be as acceptable as actual cash, it is expected that by the next meeting sufficient funds will have been collected for the purpose, more especially as a good beginning was made by those at the meeting, who subscribed among them £5 10s. before leaving the room. Eleven aborigines, the remnant of the Sydney tribe, were present at the meeting, and seemed highly gratified with what was going forward, declaring that if the intention of furnishing them with a boat, &c., was carried out, they would require nothing more, as they would be able to support themselves by fishing, without coming into Sydney at all. The resolutions passed at the meeting will be found in the advertising columns of to-day's *Herald*.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court commenced its sitting yesterday with a list of 233 cases; the last number called on last night was No. 71, when the Court adjourned till ten to-day.

WOOL SALES.—Extract from a letter dated London, February 2.—"At public sales yesterday evening prices ruled 10 to 15 per cent. higher than in October; and the improvement in the demand is shown by the fact that the number of buyers who were present was much greater than we ever witnessed before. Ordinary Van Diemen's Land wools have advanced 1½d. to 2d., and combing wools 2d. to 2½d. per lb.; the sale leaving off with an upward tendency, which leads us to suppose that a further advance may take place before the close of the present series of sales, on the 7th instant. Woollen yarns, in great demand for exportation, and have advanced 15 per cent. Cotton wool has also risen 30 per cent. from the lowest point in June last."—*Launceston Examiner.*

CURIOSITIES.—There are now exhibiting, and well worthy the attention of the curious, in York-street, a female ourang-outang, lately brought from Ceylon, and two boa-constrictors. The ourang-outang is the last out of a number taken to Hobart Town, per *Magnasha*, by Mr. Latham, who has brought this one, with the serpents, on to Sydney, on his way home. Mr. Latham's collection of stuffed birds, &c., is also well worth seeing.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS.—Referring to our paragraph in yesterday's paper, we are requested to state, that the expressions attributed to Captain Innes, when addressing Mr. Horsey, were not as reported. Captain Innes requested Mr. Horsey, in the absence of Captain M'Lean to send for him, he promising to represent the state of any commotion that might arise to the superior authorities, in order that assistance should be procured from the military without delay.

DISTILLATION.—Yesterday, Captain Watson, Inspector of Distilleries, proceeded to a tenement known as Harbour View House, at the north end of George-street, having received information that an unlicensed still was at work there. Upon searching it was found that the house was uninhabited, but in a detached building belonging to it two stills, one of forty gallons, and another of five, with six hogsheads and a puncheon of wort were found, together with a few bags of sugar. No person was on the premises, but a man was busily engaged in throwing a load of wood over the wall when the seizure was made, who *of course* knew nothing of the matter. The whole of the apparatus was lodged in the Custom-house.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Saturday night, at about twelve o'clock, as Mr. Birch and his brother were entering the back gate of their residence, at Rushcutter's Bay, they were fired at by some person, who was so near to them that immediately after the report of the gun was heard they smelt powder; the ball lodged in a stone wall, and must have passed between them. The night was so foggy that it was impossible to see more than a yard or two before them.

A NORFOLK ISLAND EXPIREE.—A Norfolk Island expiree named Lessing was brought up before the Mayor yesterday, charged with having neglected to register his place of abode in terms of the Bushranging Act. The Police Inspector who apprehended the prisoner informed the Bench that the prisoner was one of the worst characters in Sydney; that since his return from Norfolk Island he had been twice committed by the Sydney Bench on charges of robbery, and had been tried on both charges by the Court of Quarter Sessions, but in both cases, from the proof being defective, he had got acquitted. The Bench found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be confined in Sydney Gaol for three calendar months.

COMMITTAL FOR POCKET PICKING.—Isaac Barnett, per *Florentia* 1, under a sentence of transportation for life, was brought up before the Mayor, charged with having on Saturday night last abstracted 2s. 9d. from the pocket of George Aitland, while the latter was attending a night auction in Pitt-street. The prisoner was detected in the act, and fully committed for trial.

NEW MODE OF FEEDING POULTRY.—Yesterday a person, residing in Sussex-street appeared at the Police Court, on a summons at the instance of another inhabitant of the same street, on a charge of assault, when the usual defence of provocation by calling the defendant and his wife improper names was set up; in addition to which, Mr. Nichols, who conducted the defence, offered to put in a medical certificate that the complainant and his wife gave great annoyance to the whole of their neighbours by feeding the fowls of the defendant with lucifer matches, which killed them; several of the fowls had been examined, when a considerable quantity of phosphorus was found in the stomachs of each of them. The Bench found the defendant guilty of an assault, and fined him 5s. with costs; when Mr. Dillon, who had just entered the Court, appeared also for the defendant, and applied for a copy of the depositions, in order that he might prefer a charge of perjury against the complainant, which was granted.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.—Yesterday, John Robinson, aged about eleven years, was placed in the dock at the Police Office, on a charge of having on Saturday last stolen a coat and handkerchief from a house into which he was assisting a family to remove: it was also stated that early on the same morning the prisoner stole a bason full of refined sugar from the same premises; that although he was so young his father could not control him, and that he was in the practice of running away for weeks together. As there was a defect in the proof as to the stealing of the coat, and the stealing the sugar was not pressed, the prisoner was discharged, on the understanding that he was to be sent off to sea during the present week.

COMMITTALS.—Independent of Isaac Barnett, committed for pocket picking, by the Sydney Bench, yesterday, four other freed men were also committed for trial, viz.: Christopher Egglesham and Henry Hull, for stealing between £12 and £13 from the coat pocket of a person named Dickson, on Monday last, in a public house nearly opposite the Corn Market; John Kent and Ann Kent, his wife, both residing in Pitt-street, near the School of Arts, were committed for having in their possession a large table and two chairs, which had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Curby, furniture dealer, George-street, opposite the Police Office, on the morning of Sunday, May 26; on Friday last, another freed man was committed for stealing a stretcher on the preceding Monday, from the same premises; Messrs. Wineberg and Gainsberg, watchmakers and jewellers, residing in King-street, were brought up yesterday, at the instance of Joseph Butler, for having a stolen ring, his property, in their possession. Butler swore the ring had been stolen, with other property, from his lodgings in Phillip-street, about a year ago, and that he considered Gainsberg as the only master of the premises where the ring was found, Gainsberg was committed for trial, but allowed bail, himself in £40, with two sureties in £20 each.

INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon a coroner's enquiry took place in Mr. James Gannon's public-house, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets, on the body of William Simms, then lying dead in the Colonial Hospital, when the following evidence was given:—John Nugent, sergeant of the Sydney Police: Had gone to the house of the deceased, in Essex-lane, on Friday last, where he was lying in a very destitute condition; witness ascertained that he had no attendance, and was in so feeble a condition that it was questionable whether he would live till he reached the hospital; he had been complaining for several weeks past; he appeared to be between fifty and sixty years of age. John Oliver, wardsman in the Hospital, proved that when deceased arrived at the Hospital he appeared to be deranged; he had lucid intervals until he expired at six o'clock on Saturday evening; when he was admitted into the ward he appeared to be very much swollen and in great agony; he was unable to give any account of himself; he was several times visited by the surgeon of the establishment, and had proper attendance till he died. Frederick Caffee, agent for the landlord of the premises lately occupied by the deceased, proved that Simms had been complaining for several months past, and confined to his bed for several weeks; the neighbours had seen to him during his last illness. Mr. Surgeon Harnett having certified that death was the result of natural causes, a verdict of died by the visitation of God was placed upon the record.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.—DINNER TO MR. NORTH.

THE dinner to Mr. North was given in the long room of Mr. Edmund Burke's new spacious building. The entertainment not only as to abundance, but as to taste and style and suitable provision of every kind, was quite equal to any public entertainment we have seen in the good city of Sydney. It reflected the highest credit on Mr. Coffey. At seven o'clock, the chair was taken by ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq., J.P., on whose right sat Mr. North, Mr. Panton, M.C., and on his left Mr. Therry, M.C., Mr. Beddek, and Mr. Burke. We noticed also present, T. Bell, Esq., J.P., J. Cox, Esq., J.P., of Hobartville, and his brother, Captain Scarvell, Mr. E. Burke, Mr. G. Rouse, Mr. J. R. Brenan, Mr. Johnston, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Councillor M'Quade, and about seventy of the principal inhabitants of Windsor and Richmond, and of the Hawkesbury settlers, some of whom came from a considerable distance to testify their respect to the guest of the evening.

On the removal of the cloth, the CHAIRMAN gave the following toasts, which he prefaced with suitable introductory remarks, the band playing appropriate airs on the announcement of each toast. J. Odell, Esq., and Dr. Selkirk officiated as Vice Presidents. "The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," "His Excellency the Governor."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of Mr. North, the guest of the evening. Mr. North had now been known to them for fifteen years as Police Magistrate; during that time he laboured with a zeal, diligence, and ability that could not be surpassed, for the benefit of the district. The general and high esteem in which he was held, was testified by the honorable testimonial with which he had been that day presented, and by the numerous attendance of those to whose services his labours had been devoted, at the entertainment of that evening. (Loud cheers.) It was no less creditable to them than it must be gratifying to their guest to find that his services had been thus appreciated, and that they had not been bestowed upon an ungrateful community. (Applause.) In whatever position he might hereafter be placed, he might assure Mr. North the best and warmest wishes for his health and happiness would be cherished towards him by the inhabitants of the district of Windsor.

After this toast, which was drunk with the most enthusiastic fervour,

MR. NORTH rose, and said: Gentlemen, as your guest this evening, I naturally expected to hear my health proposed by our worthy Chairman, and that it would be received by you with some marks of approbation, but I assure you, I was quite unprepared for the very flattering terms in which my name was proposed, or to hear it received with such enthusiastic applause. It is now fifteen years since I took my seat on the Windsor Bench as your police magistrate, an office not at all popular in those (or indeed in any other) times. How I discharged the duties of that office is known to you all. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) As the paid officer of the Government, I always considered my time as public property; the whole of it, therefore, was cheerfully devoted to the public service, even to the injury of my private affairs. Those who think the duties of a police magistrate are over when the Office is closed for the day, know but little of the cares and anxieties attendant on such an office. Often when the inhabitants of this peaceful town have slept securely in their beds, has the wakeful eye of their police magistrate been watching for their safety,—burglaries and house robberies became unfrequent, and almost altogether unknown. I regret, however, to state what will give you, I am sure, much concern, but it cannot be denied—that crime is now on the increase in this district, and more particularly that of horse and cattle stealing, and petty robberies. This may perhaps be as much owing to the distress of the times as the want of a police magistrate, but whatever be the cause, there is no doubt of the fact. Gentlemen, it is always painful to speak of one's self, but I must take this opportunity of telling you that my conduct has met with the approbation of all the Governors under whom it has been my lot to serve, Sir R. Darling, Sir R. Bourke, and Sir George Gipps, and on one occasion, for services in a distant part of the colony, I had the honour to receive the thanks of the Secretary of State, Lord John Russell, conveyed through his Excellency Sir George Gipps. The address and testimonial presented to me, this day, by the inhabitants of the district over which I had so long presided,—the entertainment with which you have honoured me, as well as the manner in which my health has been drunk, leave me no room to doubt that my duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the people also. (Continued cheers.)—Gentlemen, I have already alluded to the very handsome testimonial with which you have this day presented me, and which will, I trust, long remain in my family a proof of your kind feelings to me and mine; but I regret exceedingly that the rules (the arbitrary rules) of society prevent the appearance here to-day of my fair friends who have added their names to the testimonial; had they been present I would have assured them how dearly I prize their good opinions, which will always stimulate me to continue in the path which I have hitherto trodden, and which has gained me their esteem. (Much applause.)

> Without the smile from partial beauty won,
> Oh! what is man,—a world without a sun.

I have detained you gentlemen much longer than I intended, but my heart was full, and I trust for your indulgence. One thought alone casts a shadow over the joy of this evening; it is, that I may never again have an opportunity of meeting so many kind friends as I now see assembled around me; but be assured, gentlemen, whether my future path lies in the woody mountains of Kurryjong, or in more distant regions of the colony, my heart will always remain with you; I shall ever look back with delight to this evening as one of the happiest of my life, and exclaim with the sweetest poet of the age—

> Let Fate do her worst, these are relics of joy,
> Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy,
> That come in the night-time of sorrow and care,
> And bring back the features that joy used to wear.

(Loud cheers.)

MR. THERRY proposed the health of the Chairman. In doing so, he need not introduce that gentleman to the company, as they had known Mr. Fitzgerald not only long before they knew him (Mr. T.), but it might even be said before that gentleman had well known himself. (Laughter.) This was manifest, as the day of his birth was the day of his first introduction to the people of Windsor, and at that stage of human existence self-knowledge was of so scanty a stock that their Chairman might then have been truly said not to have known himself (hear, hear). He was a "native youth," and he (Mr. T.) could wish that some of the wealthy native youths of his country (Ireland) would, like him, live at home, and not become absentees, or "birds of passage," spending in foreign countries what they and their agents, like "birds of prey," gathered in their native land. (Cheers). Mr. F had creditably made that spot his home in which his father had creditably acquired opulence, and his son was now engaged in dispensing his wealth to those among whom it had been thus creditably acquired. (Cheers.) In the course of his address Mr. T. bore testimony to the worth and ability of the late Mr. Fitzgerald.

The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks. He was, as Mr. Therry stated, a native of that district—he had many friends in the district, and was attached to it—and he felt it a pleasure and a duty to dwell amongst them (cheers), and to promote the interests of the district by all the means in his power. (Applause.)

MR. BEDDEK, in a very eloquent and humorous speech, proposed the next toast—"Lady Gipps, and the ladies of the colony." He confessed the subject was a favourite one with him. It was a theme on which it gave him pleasure to descant—and the more so, as the ladies were not only favourites with him, but he had the good fortune to be a favourite with the ladies (laughter and applause). To their society he was indebted for the happiest hours of his life. This was a sentiment to which he was sure they all shared with him, and after an eloquent eulogy on the merits of the distinguished lady who presided over the female society of the colony, the toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

MR. THERRY said, the next toast was entrusted to him: it related to the ladies—and though he had to touch with fear and trembling a chord that had already been struck by the hand of a master, yet the toast was one for which he anticipated such a favourable reception, that the conscious inferiority of his taste and ability to deal with such a subject to his friend who had preceded him, would not permit him to shrink from the agreeable duty that had been assigned him. Indeed it would have been rashness in him to have undertaken that toast if it had imposed on him the duty of descanting upon

> The light that lies
> In beauty's eyes,

and those manifold fascinations adorning the female character of which his friend (Mr. Beddek) had spoken with equal truth and eloquence. (Laughter and applause.) The toast he had to propose was, "Mrs. North and her family." (Cheers.) Amid the vicissitudes of life—through the prosperity by which we may be one day cheered, and the adversity by which we may be the next depressed—the greatest boon and blessing that Providence can bestow was to be found in an affectionate and devoted wife. Their esteemed guest of the evening was in the possession of that priceless treasure. (Loud cheers.) In Mrs. North, their guest had found a wife devoted to his happiness—her children, an example worthy of their imitation—and the inhabitants of this town and district, a lady who had discharged all the relative duties of friendship, hospitality, and charity, with a kindliness that could not be surpassed. (Loud cheers.)

MR. NORTH acknowledged this toast briefly and feelingly, and stated that high as was the praise bestowed by his friend Mr. T. on Mrs. North, it was not more than Mrs. N. deserved. (Applause.)

MR. RYAN BRENAN, on being called to propose the health of the Vice President and Stewards, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am unexpectedly called upon to propose the health of the Vice-President and Stewards. The preparations for this entertainment do credit to the exertions of those gentlemen, indeed the entertainment altogether exhibits the greatest care and attention, and could not be surpassed by any to be seen even in the metropolis of this colony. I may be permitted here to advert to some matters which have relation to our guest, my friend Mr North. In justice to him, I feel bound here to give the opinion of our late respected Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, in whose estimation he so deservedly stood high. You are aware that I myself have filled some important offices under the Government. In the Office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts, I am aware that many valuable suggestions with reference to that class of persons, their discipline and management, emanated from Mr. North, and were approved of by Sir Richard Bourke, being in accordance with His Excellency's humane disposition. (Cheers.) Indeed, Sir Richard repeatedly expressed his entire satisfaction as to the efficiency of Mr. North as a Police Magistrate, and his opinion that he was one of the most valuable officers in the service; and it must be a source of infinite pleasure to that gentleman to find, that not only the Government approved of his conduct, but the public over whom he had to preside and to dispense the laws of his country, who have given such solid and significant proof of their esteem, regard, and confidence, so warmly expressed by this numerous and respectable assemblage of his fellow-citizens. It must be remembered that the duties of a Police Magistrate are not confined alone to Bench duties and adjudications, and that they require, in a district where but one Police Magistrate presides, his attention both night and day, and that it is with difficulty his duties can be performed to the satisfaction of all parties. It is true, I do not see here to night some of the aristocrats of this quarter as they are styled, but I am satisfied that their absence does not arise from any feeling of dissatisfaction at the manner in which our friend Mr. North discharged his duties, but from some private or political manœuvres with which we have nothing here to do; however, the weight and effect of the proceedings of this day, and this unanimous and public declaration of the great bulk of the people, is sufficient to prove indisputably that Mr. North deserved well at your hands: and I hope the day is not far distant, when the Council who virtually deprived the people of this district of so zealous, efficient, and estimable a Magistrate, will again restore him to his seat on that Bench, where I hope he may long live to retain the proud position in which your esteem and regard have placed him. I now propose the health of the Vice-president and Stewards, for their judicious management of this sumptuous entertainment. (Cheers.)

MR. ODELL: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the very handsome manner in which you have done me the honour of drinking my health, as well as that of the other stewards, and the approbation with which it was received, is more than we could have anticipated; it is truly gratifying to us to find that the exertions we have made to contribute to the happiness and comfort this night of so many friends as I see around us on this occasion, has given so much satisfaction, to manifest to our much esteemed and valued guest the high sense we all entertain of his private as well as his public worth; it is therefore unnecessary to say more than to return you our best thanks for the honour you have done us. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of one visitor, a toast which I am sure you will all respond to with feelings of satisfaction and pleasure, when I name to you Roger Therry, Esq., who like our worthy guest this night mingles amongst us, and who like him had two important and trying duties to discharge, which he performed with satisfaction to the public.

This toast was received with acclammation.

MR. THERRY in returning thanks said, he had little to say of or for himself, beyond the expression of his grateful acknowledgment for the continued manifestation of kindness of which the manner in which his health had been received, assured him. He had on a former occasion received a significant testimonial of their regard, which he would ever treasure with "a lover's fondness, and a miser's care." It was more suitable and gratifying to him, however, on an occasion like the present, to speak of the deserts of their common friend—the guest of the evening. He (Mr. T.) had known him for nearly fifteen years. During two years of that time, he (Mr. T.) had held the office of Attorney-General—an office before which all the acts and proceedings of the magistracy passed, as it were, in daily review; and, he could confidently state, that the zeal and efficiency with which Mr. N. discharged the duties of Police Magistrate could not be surpassed. (Applause.) During his periodical visits in the office in which he had lately re-assumed, he found that the public satisfaction with the mode in which Mr. N. discharged the various functions of his office was marked and unequivocal. Yet, after service so long, faithful, and efficient, he was removed from office with an utter unceremoniousness, and a total disregard to his deserts, of which however, the people, by their honourable testimonial that day, had signified their sense, and made as far as lay in them, a handsome and creditable reparation. He (Mr. T.) should have been ashamed to appear among them that evening, if he had not exerted himself when the suitable occasion had offered, to avert what he (Mr. T.) deemed to be a wrong done unto him. "I should, said he, indeed have deemed myself unworthy to be present on this festive occasion, if I had not raised my voice, when a sense of duty impelled me to do so, against such an inequitable course of conduct as that of dismissing men from the public service without that due and fair consideration to which tried integrity and long faithful service has a just and an undoubted claim. (Applause.) This is not a question affecting the injured individual alone—it affected more nearly and deeply the welfare of the community, in whose service public men are engaged. And I assert, unhesitatingly, that no country that denies such a consideration as I have mentioned, ever yet had or ever will have upright Judges, or honest and efficient magistrates. The public service will become one which every man of high-minded ambition will avoid; and when it is once ascertained and understood that length, and fidelity, and integrity of service, such as that of our respected guest, is to meet with no reward but unceremonious and abrupt dismissal, the holders of office henceforth will be placed in the unfair and perilous temptation of preferring interest to duty—the inevitable consequence of denying to merit its reward, and to the man who has spent "the spring and summer of his life" in the service of the public that moderate provision and means of a becoming retirement which is his, not so much by favour, as it is an admitted incontestible right, recognized and acted upon in every nation that regards the observance of good faith as a duty, and the integrity of its officers an advantage to the community." (Applause.) As to their respected guest, the day, he was satisfied, was not distant when the colony would reclaim his services, for the colony could not spare from the public service the tried and useful abilities of such a man. (Cheers.)

MR. PANTON, after a few suitable prefatory remarks, in which he expressed the warmest anxiety for the interests of the Hawkesbury, with which his own had been identified, proposed "Prosperity to the district of the Hawkesbury."

DR. SELKIRK proposed the health of J. R. Brenan, Esq.

MR. BRENAN said: For this unexpected honour, gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks; the warm and enthusiastic manner in which you have received my name, convinces me that my conduct, public and private, has been more than appreciated. I will only say of myself, that in the discharge of the very important public duties that devolved upon me, I have endeavoured to execute them faithfully and efficiently, without regard to state or station, having for my object the protection of the people, their rights and privileges, and administering the laws of the country with mildness, yet with firmness. I must here again advert to my friend Mr. North; I have myself been suddenly removed from the office of Police Magistrate, but upon that subject as regards myself it has not placed me in the same embarrassing position that the removal of Mr. North must necessarily have placed him, I having a profession to fall back upon. I again urge upon this assemblage to seek the restoration of that gentleman to the Police Magistracy of this district, for notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the clouds that darken our monetary horizon are fast disappearing, and prosperity will ere long cheer the drooping spirits of our fellow-colonists, and destroy the gloomy forebodings of our Legislature, which so unwisely and for saving sake alone, deprived the people of the colony of the services of the most independent and efficient magistrates throughout the territory. I shall conclude by saying I feel highly honoured by the compliment paid me this night, and hope I shall continue to deserve your esteem, confidence, and regard.

The health of J. Panton, M.C., F. Beddek, Esq., and several other national and complimentary toasts were afterwards proposed. Captain Maughan, Mr. Vickery, and other gentlemen, diversified the entertainment by some excellent songs; and the evening throughout was one of the most gratifying hilarity—the prevailing sentiments being, a desire to do honour to their respected guest, and to preserve amongst themselves a cheerful and social good-humour.

PARRAMATTA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.—This was a busy day at our Police Office. After the usual routine of disposing of drunkards, &c., Richard Bishop and Patrick Bellane were placed in the dock, charged with stealing ten ten-pound notes, &c., the property of — M'Manus, which had been paid to him by Mr. Hannibal Macarthur, as mentioned in the *Herald* some ten days ago, and John and Julia Clarke were charged with receiving the same money, knowing it to have been stolen. After a tedious examination of M'Manus, who is old, deaf, and infirm, the parties were remanded until Monday. Thomas Burdett, one of the parties suspected of the murder of Mr. Noble, was remanded; the third party suspected of that murder, viz., George Vigors, having also been apprehended, and being now in custody at Liverpool. There is little doubt that they are the parties who robbed Mr. Johnson.—Richard Webb and — Sullivan, charged with impeding the course of justice, by getting the witness Howell, in the case of Hodges and Lynch, out of the way, appeared on summons, and was defended by Mr. G. R. Nichols. Mr. Slade, who was also summoned on the same charge, did not appear, and it is understood a warrant will be issued to compel his attendance. Howell was examined at some length, and the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Our sittings of the Thirty Pounds' Court passed off without any case of much public interest having been brought before it. Several cases were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but the general working of the Court continues to give entire satisfaction; and as bargains and dealings now take place with a view to enforcing their fulfilment in this Court—that is, by limiting accounts to £30 or thereabouts, or dividing a larger amount into two or more notes not exceeding that sum—there is no doubt that the public will be greatly benefitted by this speedy and cheap mode of recovering their debts: in addition to which, the great pains which are taken by the Commissioner that the merits of each case shall be patiently and impartially heard, gives great confidence and satisfaction, especially to the humbler classes. As credit, which has heretofore been given to an absurd and ruinous extent, becomes contracted, the number of cases will be very much reduced; in fact, this is becoming apparent already. We had, at Parramatta, nearly one hundred fewer than last sittings.

Three inquests have been held during the week. 1. On view of the body of Richard Tress, which was found in the river, his coat, hat, and handkerchief lying on the bank. There was no evidence to show how he got into the river, and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned. 2. On view of the body of James Smith, a man who has (to use the words of the witnesses) "earned a deal and drank a deal" in his time. It appeared that, according to his custom, he came to Parramatta after receiving five guineas wages, and drank himself into a fit of *delirium tremens*, under the effects of which he died. Verdict accordingly. 3. On the body of Harriet Gilbert, who died of apoplexy. The deceased was a servant of Mrs. Smyth, the Matron of the Factory; and as it appeared in evidence that the deceased had little else to do than to assist Mrs. Smyth's seven or eight other servants to do nothing, her work could have done her little harm. Dr. Robertson deposed that the deceased was of a very plethoric and sanguineous habit, and doubtless died of apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

CORNER INLET.

THE Government have at length taken Gipps Land under their care (thanks be unto you, Gentlemen, and blessings on our noble Governor, Sir George) and sent down a Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a Custom House Officer, to look after their interests; the former, as many of your readers well know, is the talented Surveyor of Portland Bay, C. J. Tyres, Esq., a most gentlemanly man, and every way qualified to fill the important office he has been appointed to. Since his arrival he has had his time fully occupied in deciding several cases of encroachment on the runs originally occupied by Mr. L. M'Allister, all of which terminated against the intruders, but it is believed they have been amply provided for elsewhere. Mr. Tyres has adopted a new plan in the settlement of all disputes among the squatters, by allowing a certain portion of ground for each head of horses, cattle, and sheep, very properly disregarding the ridiculous notion of possession held generally throughout the colony by the Crown Land Commissioners, a sort of tenure very loose indeed, leaving room for a deal of bickering and bad feeling. Mr. Tyres takes his surveying instruments along with him, on a horse whose paces he has tried, and can thereby almost as accurately tell distances as if he went along them with the chain; these distances he commits to paper and gives to every settler a description of his boundaries in writing, together with a tracing from a chart he is about making of his district. Mr. Tyres is rather difficult of access, but, with this exception it is believed, he has given satisfaction to all and every one with whom he has come in contact. He also holds the office of Police Magistrate, and has procured the appointment of two Justices, in Messrs. Reeve and King, to assist him in that department of his duties. Upon Mr. Tyres's arrival with the police, a set of rascals who used to keep the district in a perpetual ferment by their villany betook themselves across the mountains, a riddance of itself no small boon to the country. Sometime ago, a man stole a horse of Mr. Bloomfield's, took it on to Maneroo, it is supposed, and returned with a fresh one;

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519499

remaining in the country some little time, and committing a number of petty thefts, the unfeeling monster cut the troat of this animal, taking a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Forster, leaving the dead carcass in her place. The expense attending the prosecution of this man is more than the value of a horse now-a-days, it is nevertheless, a sad pity that such an unfeeling wretch should be allowed to go at large. Another rascal styling himself the real Garry Owen, was in custody for theft—slipped his darbies and escaped, there being no lock-up as yet.

Mr. Moore, the Custom House Officer, was down here some time ago, in command of one of the Government vessels; he seems very desirous to oblige as far as is consistent with his duty; but notwithstanding the united efforts of these functionaries it is supposed a little contraband business is done, and certain that sly-grog selling prevails, although not to the fearful extent it formerly obtained: even Mr. Tyres's border policemen are occasionally to be seen fuddled at places that can leave no moral doubt of their having tapped the "Admiral of Trafalgar," for Mr. Howden, the respectable keeper of the Alberton Hotel, would not dare to supply these men with drink to any extent.

From the unfortuate selection of the Government township, and the very limited support the size of the district can afford a settlement, much business cannot be done in this line, besides there probably never was a place in its infancy, during the most prosperous days of the colony, that could sport the number of towns this does; there are no less than a rivalship of three: first, the Government's Alberton, a few huts; the next New Leith, composed of the Custom House and Mr. Moore's dwelling, Messrs. Turnbull, Orr, and Co.'s stores, and the pilot's residence; the third Tarra Ville, on the mouth of the Tarra, laid out by Mr. Reeve on his special survey, by far the most flourishing and best calculated for doing the business of the country; the other two places being all but inaccessible during several months of the year for drays. Mr. Tyres has selected his residence immediately odjoining Mr. Reeves's survey; the houses are rather straggling on Tarra Ville, but surpass the other two places both in number and respectability of appearance; there are several substantial brick buildings under-way that would do credit to a large town. Mr. Weir's inn will be a roomy and commodious building when finished, so also will be that of Mr. Nelson. It is impossible all these places can get on; at present each depends for support upon the interests of the respective projectors. By the way there is another town laid out on the Albert by the Port Albert Company, but few or no residents are there, and we are not sure if even it has been named.

Several overland expeditions have arrived, but the parties have all been compelled to occupy very inferior country, and should next season send us many more Mr. Tyres will be pushed to find room for them if he does not succeed in discovering more available land; our tock brings a price in Hobart Town always, but the expense of shipping and risk of losses leave the poor squatters but small returns after paying their agents' heavy bills; however, there is a confidence in money matters maintained throughout the district, perhaps not to be met with elsewhere; with one or two exceptions the settlers' paper passes current, and is regularly taken up.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS SUGGESTED BY THE CAUSE OF SMART V. NORTON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Although it must be obvious to every well-informed and impartial person, that of late years the policy of the British Courts of Law has been industriously to remove every impediment, and add all possible facilities to those wheels of our vast commercial system—Bills of Exchange: yet men are to be found bold enough to declare, that the Courts regard these instruments, as well as the general usages and transactions of merchants, with an evil and jealous eye; and that those things, which to the view of the practical man of business are plain and free from complexity, become under the adjudication of our Courts, involved in all the depths of legal uncertainty.

Hearing, to my suprise, men of unquestionable abilities echoing this outcry, and joining, without reflection, in a clamour thus indirectly aimed against the high functionaries entrusted by the Queen with the administration of justice in this important territory, I am induced, gentlemen, to offer, through the medium of your able and independent paper, a few hasty words of caution and advice to these self-constituted arbiters over the law, and censors of the Judicial Bench.

Far better would it become them, to reflect and act upon what the experience of all ages has already made abundantly manifest, than to exhibit these unseemly yet puerile indications of their own petulance and shallowness. They seem neither to have the liberality nor the capacity to consider, that law, in its nature, is necessarily voluminous, and that any attempt to regulate multiform combinations, by a few general rules, however skilfully constructed, must be abortive.

Did it ever occur to them, that the bills and notes issued in Great Britain alone, in the space of a single year, amount to many *hundred millions*, and this species of property is, in aggregate value, inferior perhaps only to the land or funded debt of the kingdom; yet, Gentlemen, in proportion to this almost incalculable amount of property *annually* afloat in bills and notes, how utterly insignificant in number, and in point of the amount involved, is the total of the actions annually arising out of these well-known instruments, a result it will not be unreasonable to refer to the series of invaluable decisions on this subject in our Courts of Law; decisions, not only remarkable for their accuracy, precision, and perspicuity, but we take upon ourselves to say, infinitely superior to any rules which the most gifted of the despisers of our judicial authorities could presume to substitute.

We do not deny that the subject is complicated, for the growth of the law on bills and notes has been almost proportionate to the increase of those instruments, insomuch, that the collected decisions upon them would fill many volumes; but we do deny, on the part of our Judges (the extent of whose legal acquirements and the readiness of their application, can only be appreciated by those who are in the habit of personal intercourse with them) a want of acquaintance with the principles of jurisprudence or of sagacity in their application, and we must be permitted, utterly to distrust both the ability and the qualification of the unread man of commerce, to enunciate rules which, in a few brief words, are to supersede the mass of judicial authorities on this important and national subject, and (God save the mark) be the future guide for the legislature, and our Courts of Law.

Simple as bills of exchange or promissory notes may in form and terms appear, yet the rights and liabilities of the different parties to those instruments have given rise to an infinity of legal questions and multitudes of decisions. But this complexity is not to be charged upon the Judge. I have already shown it to be a necessary consequence of law: it is the price to be paid for the certainty, the uniformity, and the order which the law lays down,—and had the contending parties in the present case conformed to these practical rules, upon the observance of which the law insists, there had been no necessity for costly litigation.

Still, however, whilst I deem it right to oppose these unjust and fallacious imputations upon the honour and the learning of the Bench, I readily admit that a cloud of authorities will sometimes obscure the most luminous exposition, and that those main points of practical utility, so necessary to be enunciated for the public guidance, are lost in the discussion of technicalities and the strategeries of the cause.

Disclaiming all intention of under-valuing either the laborious citation of so many conflicting cases by the eminent counsel employed in this case, or the authority and great circumspection of the learned Judge, by whom the law and the facts bearing upon it were so impartially submitted to the Jury, I trust you will now in conclusion permit me to offer, on some late authorities, a few remarks calculated perhaps to simplify the subject which has been decided, and prevent the recurrence of that careless and inartificial mode of transacting business which alone gave rise to the action under notice.

A cheque on a banker is, in legal effect, a bill of exchange, payable on demand, and is consequently subject in general to the rules which regulate the rights and liabilities of parties to *bills of exchange*.

It is true that cheques, being intended for immediate payment on being presented, are not usually *accepted*; but it has been decided that the custom of London bankers to mark cheques as good is equivalent to acceptance, and binds the bankers to pay the cheques so marked. [Robson v. Bennett, 2 Taunt. 388; and sec. 2 M. and Rob., 404, note.] And no doubt the mark is an acceptance of which any holder of the cheque may avail himself, provided the mark amount to a *writing* within the 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 78, s. 2. No particular form of appointment is necessary to enable an agent to draw, accept, or endorse bills, so as to charge his principal. He may derive his power from some implied authority, as, if he has formerly been in the habit of drawing, accepting, or endorsing for his principal, and his principal has recognised his acts. So far, indeed, has this doctrine been carried by the Courts of Common Law, that to an action against the acceptor of a bill, the defence was, that the drawer had forged the acceptor's signature; in answer to which, it was proved that the defendant had previously paid such acceptances, and this was held proof of authority to the drawer. [Barber v. Gingell, 3 Esp. N. P. C. 60.

"It may be admitted," says Tindal, C.J., "that an authority to draw does not import in itself an authority to endorse bills; but still the evidence of such authority to draw is not to be withheld from the jury, where they are to determine on the whole of the evidence, whether an authority to endorse existed or not."—*Prescott v. Flinn, 9. Bing 19; 2 Moo. S. C. 22 S. C.* And, therefore, from the facts, that the defendant's confidential clerk had been accustomed to draw cheques for them, that in one instance they had authorised him to endorse, and in two other instances had received money obtained by his endorsing in their name, a jury was held warranted in inferring that the clerk had a general authority to endorse. Unless, however, there should be these or similar circumstances to support such general or implied authority on the part of an agent, he will be personally liable, on his drawing, endorsing, or accepting, without he either sign his principal's name only, or expressly state in writing his ministerial character, unless, to use the words of Lord Ellenborough, he states upon the face of the bill that he subscribes it for another, unless he says plainly, I am the mere scribe. [Leadbetter and Farrow, 5 M. and S. 345. Sowerby v. Butcher 2 C. and M. 368—4 Tyr. 320 S. C.] We have already observed that cheques are in legal effect bills of exchange, payable on demand, and with extreme deference for the opinion of the learned Judge who tried this case, do not think that the making of the cheque is in the nature of a guarantee, inasmuch as it is primarily an acceptance, and because it seems only under very peculiar circumstances not bearing upon the present case, that an acceptance (a second acceptance for honour) has been held to amount to a guarantee. (Jackson v. Hudson, 2 Camp. 477.)

I am, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
And an admirer of
LEX MERCATORIS.

May 29.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I beg to bring under your notice the very great convenience it would be to your subscribers, if it could be possible to insert in each publication of the paper a copy of the list stuck up in the Post Office of the ships laid on for different ports, and the probable days of their sailing. The information necessary might be condensed into as small a space as the Diary, and would, I can assure you, be very useful to all subscribers living a short distance from town.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

[We insert, in our shipping intelligence, much more correct information respecting the probable movements of vessels than can be obtained at the Post Office, for the object of many masters of vessels is to make the Post Office believe that they will sail on an earlier day than they intend to do, in order that they may secure as large a mail as possible.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The result of the debate which took place in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last, on the motion of Mr. Cowper for the appointment of a chaplain to offer up daily prayers to Almighty God, in presence of the Council, has been very far from satisfactory to the religious portion of this community. The arguments in opposition to the motion—if such they could be called—were remarkable not less for their fallacy, than for the flippant manner in which they were advanced; and I am satisfied, that all communions which recognise the force of the apostolic precept, "I will, therefore, that men *pray everywhere*, lifting up holy hands," would have rejoiced in the removal of the stigma which has been fixed on us, that ours is the only Christian legislature in the world which, as such, makes no public acknowledgment of dependence on the Divine blessing.

These arguments adduced by the opponents of the motion were chiefly these two: that the Council was a *temporal institution*, where the introduction of religious rites could not be attended with any possible advantage; and, that the service proposed would be regarded as a mere formality, and would thus bring religion into contempt. The first of these arguments was advanced by Mr. Robinson, who, as a member of the Society of Friends, could hardly be expected to entertain sentiments which involved the recognition of a stated ministry; but I confess that the doctrine, "that the legislature of a country is a mere temporal institution," is to me perfectly novel. I have been brought up in the notion that rulers were "ministers of God," and that "the powers that be are ordained of God," which solemn words of holy writ I conceive fatal to Mr. Robinson's position. Perhaps, however, the honorable member alluded rather to the object than to the origin of the institution. Even here, I am compelled to doubt the justice of his assertion. The legislature of this colony annually disposes of large sums of money for purely spiritual purposes; and, without pausing to defend these dispositions (if defence they require), I cannot imagine how an institution with faculties of this nature can be considered merely temporal. But even if the projects of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip were realised, and this colony were governed according to the mobocratic principles of his beloved America, I cannot admit that, under any circumstances, the Government of a Christian country is purely temporal. How could a purely temporal Government presume to issue commissions for the administration of justice if it were denied that "government" was a Divine ordinance? The fountain of justice would be polluted at its source, or rather entirely stopped up; and the sanction which a Christian judge derives from the precepts of the gospel would be altogether withdrawn. The laws of a Christian country are founded on the holy law of God—the Government, therefore, which frames and administers those laws cannot be considered as merely of a temporal character.

With respect to the other argument, the only answer it deserves is one general indignant cry of "shame, shame!" If the daily offering up of prayers in presence of the Council became a mere formality, that circumstance would not prove that the service was improperly instituted, but that the members who did not attend had no regard for religion, no sense of the responsibilities inseparable from their high station. The Houses of the Imperial Parliament both possess irreligious members—nay, some who are avowed infidels; but not one of them—not even Roebuck—ever had the indecency to breathe a syllable against the daily prayers, an observance rendered sacred by antiquity. This climax has been reserved for the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and the feelings of the religious inhabitants of that colony have been outraged by the decision of the highest assembly among them, which amounts, in fact, to this—that their deliberations are not such as to require, or to justify them in supplicating the blessing of God! The Council were tauntingly told, that when prayers were read before the House of Commons, not twenty members were present—a pretty strong hint that a corresponding paucity of attendance might be expected here. Well, we know that had there been ten righteous in Sodom, the fire and brimstone from the Lord would not have fallen on that accursed city; and were the attendance of our legislators limited to two or three, a Christian man could not but hope that even this feeble recognition of God might operate as the small particles of salt which preserve the waters of the great deep from putrefaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A CHURCHMAN.

Financial Economy.—It is impossible to contemplate the state of prosperity which the colony of Singapore has now reached without a strong feeling of exultation. Here is a maritime entrepôt, in one of the most advantageous commercial positions in the world, to which during the past year, 952 square-rigged vessels resorted, and 2824 native vessels, from the various ports and islands in the Archipelago. The burthen of these vessels was 363,600 tons, and the value of the goods they imported and exported amounted to *five crores of rupees*. This settlement is maintained at an expense not exceeding £50,000 a year! and this sum is raised on the island itself. All the advantages which it confers, directly and collaterally, on British commerce in the eastern seas, are gained without one farthing of expense to the mother country. We question whether the records of the Colonial Office could show us any Crown colony, of equal importance and value, which is managed with the same economy, or which makes no annual demand on the British Exchequer. Singapore stands almost alone in our colonial establishments, as a self-supporting colony.—*Singapore Free Press.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place,

THIS DAY.

Mr. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Leather; at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, &c.; at 1 o'clock, Household Furnitute.

Mr. W. H. Chapman.—On the Ground, Brickfield Hill, at 11 o'clock, an Allotment of Land; on the Ground, Miller's Point Road, at 1 o'clock, an Allotment of Land.

Mr. E. Salamon.—On the Premises, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of a Carriage Manufactory.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Stores of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Wines and Merchandise.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Port Wine, Cut Glass, Gunpowder, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets and Hats, Furs, Slops, Blankets, Calicos, Prints, Glass Cases, &c.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Patna Rice, English Bacon, Mustard, Woolpacks, Nails, Sheet and Hoop Iron; at half-past 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Preserves, Pickles, Cheese, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Prints, Ticks, Grey Twills, and Swansdown.

Mr. J. Absalom.—At Mrs. Higgins' Residence, Cumberland-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

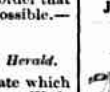
Mr. W. Williams.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows.

FOR PATERSON RIVER.

THE CUTTER *Traveller's Bride* will sail on Wednesday, the 5th instant. For freight apply to Mr. Thomas Magner, or on board at the Albion Wharf.

7393 DAVID BROWN.

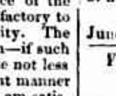
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE SCHOONER *MARY ANN* will leave the Union Wharf, This Evening, at five o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Williams, on board; or, to William Dalton, Prince-street.

June 4. 7383

FOR MELBOURNE,

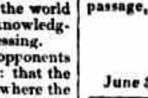


THE FINE SCHOONER *CATHERINE*, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to Mr Fotheringham, at his Wharf, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

June 3. 7338

FOR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

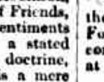


THE PACKET BRIG *DORSET*, hourly expected, and will be dispatched to the above port within ten days of her arrival. For freight or passage, apply to

V. SOLOMON,
South Australian Packet Office,
Liverpool Wharf.

June 3. 7371

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.



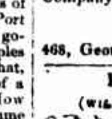
THE fine new SCHOONER *Martha and Elizabeth*, 100 tons, Arthur Devlin, commander, will sail punctually for the above port, on Saturday next, 8th instant. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation for passengers) apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN ALGER.

468, George-street. 7377

FOR ADELAIDE VIA PORT PHILLIP.

A REGULAR TRADER.



THE packet schooner *HAWK*, G. W. Brown, Commander, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th instant, and is under written engagement to use the utmost despatch from Melbourne. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, to

J. F. ROSS, or to
JOHN ALGER.

468, George-street. 7404

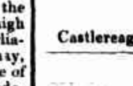
FOR HOBART TOWN.

(WILL HAVE IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.)

THE fine first-class regular trader *LOUISA* is hourly expected, and will sail in eight days. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
7378 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND AND TAHITI.

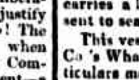


THE Brig *DIANA*, 304 tons, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

J. B. METCALFE,
George-street, or
R. TOWNS,
367, Castlereagh-street.

Castlereagh-street, June 4. 7406

FOR SALE.



THE well known schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy, registers 85 tons new measurement, and 93 old. This vessel is remarkably strong, having been built for sealing, all hard-wood plank, coppered with heavy copper, and thoroughly copper-fastened to the bends; carries a large cargo, sails well, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expense.

This vessel is now at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, and inventories and further particulars may be learned on application to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 4. 7384

THE GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS ENVIRONS,

FOR the PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY, will be held at the City Theatre, Market-street,

On SATURDAY NEXT,

the 8th June, 1844, at Two o'clock precisely; when the Chair will be taken by

WILLIAM BLAND, ESQ., M.C.,

at the request of the following Requisitionists:—

John D. Lang, M.C.	Thomas U. Ryder
B Boyd	J. A. Campbell
Thomas Barker & Co.	Lancelot Iredale
J. Norton	Richard Stubbs
John Blackman	James Martyr
Acton Sillitoe	J. B. Viles
R. M. Pite	John Tingcombe
W. C. Preston	Samuel Ashmore
Boil and Garnham	R. J. Hopkins
James Dodds	T. Agars
John Brush	George Stabler
Thomas Waugh	H. Birkett
A. Tait	George Martin
James F. M'Carthy	Alexander Campbell
George Shirbin	Syms Carrington
E. Fitzgibbon	William Botts
David Taylor	W. Walker
John Little	R. Campbell, junior
Michael M'Gilligan	John Gilchrist
Sinclair and Murray	Robert How
A. Reynolds	Francis Gannson
Peter Rawlings	Thomas Petty
William Richardson	W. M. Brown
Joseph Wilson	Joseph Farmer
James Woodward	C. Appleton and Co.
Richard H. Tarrant	Robert Bourne and Co.
Redmond Clancy	Melville and Lambert
John Mitchell	James Edwards
Isaac Moss	Gilled Mesmir and Co.
William Byrne	George Coppin
William Reynolds	James Burnett
J. M'Farlane, M.D.	James Oatley
H. Bond	Joseph Smith
J. Williams	Jonathan Thorp & Co.
William Fisher	A. Foss
Henry Lane	William Patten
H. Bhea	Robert and J. Bicknell
John V. Thompson	Isaac Walker
Geo. Fullerton, M.D.	Alfred Toogood
L. E. Threlkeld	Charles Wright
Edward Walton	Daniel Rogers
Frederick Garling	J. Fielding
J. Dalgarno	Frederick Irwin

Committee Rooms, Petty's Hotel,
June 3, 1844. 7403

TO SAMUEL NORTH, ESQ., J.P.,

On the occasion of his retirement from the office of Police Magistrate of the District of Windsor.

SIR,—The inhabitants of the Police District of Windsor cannot allow the connexion which has for so long a period subsisted between yourself and them to cease, without endeavouring to mark emphatically their sense of the many virtues which, both by your precept and example, you have taught them to admire during your sojourn amongst them.

In your public capacity, when presiding on the bench of the district, they have seen the administration of justice dispensed by you with unsullied reputation. They have felt that, when standing before your tribunal, the rich and the poor alike have had reliance *alone* on the justice of their cause, or that if any preponderating weight was permitted to influence the balance, it was thrown into the scales on mercy's side.

But it is not in your public capacity alone that you have gained the respect and esteem of those who now address you. They have viewed with admiration and regard the many estimable personal qualities which distinguish your character, and a residence of fourteen years amongst them has given ample cause that they should thank you for having, in your prominent station, held up to the example of themselves, and of their families, the cultivation of all those social virtues which mark the Christian and adorn the gentleman.

We now, Sir, respectfully bid you farewell; and to the expression of our sincere and warm wishes for the future happiness of yourself and of your amiable family, we beg to unite a request that you will accept the accompanying token of the high esteem in which we hold your public and private worth.

[Here follow the signatures, amounting to 563; and the amount subscribed to the testimonial, £300.]

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I accept with unfeigned pleasure the very flattering address with which you have been pleased to honour me, on my retirement from the office of your Police Magistrate, after presiding over this district for nearly fifteen years; and I beg to assure you, that it will always be a source of sincere gratification to me, to know that my services have gained the approbation of so numerous and respectable a body of its inhabitants.

In the performance of the duties of my station, whether acting ministerially or judicially, I have ever been actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to all parties, never for a moment forgetting that my office was instituted for the good of the people, and not for their oppression. On these principles I have always acted; and to this, and an unwearied attention to the details of office, I am perhaps principally indebted for the kind feelings which have prompted you on this occasion.

That our connexion has been so suddenly and unceremoniously broken off by the suppression of the police magistracy, is to me matter of deep regret, independent of the alteration it makes in my own prospects and those of my family. I have, however, the gratification of knowing that my services are duly appreciated by the Government, and I trust the time may not be far distant when I may again be employed in the service of my adopted country.

For the kind and partial terms in which you have spoken of myself and family, I offer you my most grateful thanks; and whether it be my fate to remain in retirement, or again be called into active employment, I shall ever turn with delight towards a district where I have spent so many happy years, where many of my children were born, in which I had fondly hoped to pass the remainder of my life, and whose inhabitants are endeared to me by many ties of friendship and affection.

The valuable testimonial accompanying your address I accept with pride and pleasure, as a further proof, if any were wanting of the attachment of the inhabitants of this district to myself and family. As such, I value it; and I assure you that it has added not a little to my gratification to find so many of the fair sex, as well as friends in other districts, joining in a testimorial which will, I trust, remain in my family as an heirloom for many generations.

With the deepest sense of your kindness, and wishing yourselves and your families every blessing which this world can bestow,

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

7366 S. NORTH.

SECOND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE PUBLIC is most respectfully informed, that the second Philharmonic Concert will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th June, at the Royal Hotel.

In obedience to the numerous suggestions conveyed to the Director, the price of Tickets will be fixed at 2s. 6d

☞ Tickets to be had at the usual places.

7379

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS & OWNERS.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Brass Founder, Sussex-street, opposite Market Wharf.—All kinds of Brass Castings, such as bells, sheathing nails, braces and pintels, cheaper than any foundry in Sydney. Ship pumps and water closets repaired, beer engines and spirit fountains fitted and repaired, all kinds of brass railing and window guards, brass cocks of every description, and brass-work of all kinds cleaned and repaired.

7381

THE ABORIGINES OF SYDNEY.

AT a Public Meeting, held this day, at the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of considering the present condition, and taking measures for the future welfare, of the Aborigines of Sydney, G. R. Nichols, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Daniel Egan, and seconded by Mr. Isaac Nichols: "That this Meeting, taking into consideration the destitute state of the Aboriginal Natives belonging to the tribes residing in, and resorting to the neighbourhood of Sydney, do appoint a Committee to raise funds for the purpose of purchasing a boat, sails, &c., and fishing tackle, together with a supply of clothes for their use; and that the following gentlemen do form the Committee, namely:—

D. Egan	Richard Cullen
D. Hill	John Little
John Rowley	George Thornton
I. D. Nichols	R. Reidy
James Oatley	Edward Hill
Frederick Oatley	George Wyer
G. R. Nichols	W. H. Chapman
Thomas May	John Rowley, junior
George Evans	George Rowley, junior
James M'Eachern	Thomas Cooper
Joseph Walford	George Green
James Chapman	Fredrick O'Donnell
Edward O'Hara	William Underwood
George Hill	Thomas Green.
Thomas Smidmore	

Proposed by Mr. I. D. Nichols; and seconded by Mr. Thomas May:—"That Mr. E. Hill be Treasurer, for the above purpose."

Proposed by Mr. Frederick Oatley; and seconded by Mr. J. M'Eachern:—"That a subscription be now opened for the above purpose, and the Committee be authorised to receive the same."

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Walford; and seconded by Mr. George Evans:—"That the above resolutions be published in the newspapers, and that a subscription list be left at the Bank of New South Wales."

GEORGE R. NICHOLS,
Chairman

June 3. 7392

TO THE ADMIRERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE undersigned begs to apprise the inhabitants of Sydney that he has just arrived from India, via Hobart Town, in the *Caroline*, bringing with him one of those living animals which has for ages excited the curiosity of European naturalists, the Ourang Outang, or Wild Man of the Woods. Even eastern travellers seldom have the opportunity of seeing or observing this wonderful link between the mere brute and man. The one now offered is a Female, 17 months old, and in fine condition, from Borneo, the only part to obtain them. Of the Serpent species there are two fine Anacondas from Ceylon. These are all young, in fine condition, and he asures the Public perfectly harmless. These monsters when full grown attain the size of the trunk of a large tree, and from 60 to 80 feet in length—they are said to attack the tiger buffalo, and even young elephant—they kill their prey with muscular power, by coiling round and pressing it to death, and then swallow it entire. Those offered are from 15 to 17 feet long. Notice.—All those that wish to pay Mr. Latham a visit will embrace the present opportunity, as his stay is very limited in the colony previous to his departure. The Exhibition Room is at Wainwright's Buildings, No. 93, York street two doors from King street. The hours are from 10 to 1 in the morning, and from 3 to 9 in the evening, at the reduced price of 1s. each without distinction of age.

7387

TO PUBLICANS.

I BEG to intimate that I will supply the trade with my best brewed Windsor Ale at the low rate of One Shilling per gallon for money.

THOMAS CADELL,
No. 3, Bridge-street.

June 3. 7369

SHEEP FOR SALE, with Station on the Clarence River, warranted free from disease; the station is complete, and situated about forty miles from the settlement. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Jamison-street

Sydney, June 3. 7370

FOR SALE,

A BOAT, sixteen feet long, will be sold very cheap. She was built by Mr. Ward. Apply to Mr. Thurgate, next Wharf to the Gas Works. 7373

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.)

In the goods of William White, formerly of Divernagh, in the County of Armagh, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and lately of Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Edward Hardy, formerly of Drumart, in the County of Armagh, in Ireland, and now of Elizabeth-street, in the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, the lawful and constituted attorney of John White, of Divernagh, in the County of Armagh, in Ireland aforesaid, Esquire, the only brother, heir-at-law, and next of kin of the said William White deceased, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the expiration of fourteen days after the publication of this notice, for letters of administration to be granted to the said John White, or to him the said Edward Hardy, his said attorney, for his use and benefit. Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1844.

JOHN OGLE,
Clarence-street, Sydney,
7368 Proctor for the said Edward Hardy.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In the goods of James Noble, late of Clarence-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, commission agent, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mary Noble, of No. 196, George-street South, Sydney aforesaid, widow of the above-named James Noble, deceased, intends to apply to this honorable court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, estate, and effects of the said deceased.

Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1844.

STENHOUSE AND HARDY,
Proctors for the said Mary Noble,
7363 203, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the goods of John Morrison, late of Colyersleigh, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexina Morrison, of Penrith, in the colony aforesaid, widow of the above-named John Morrison, deceased, intends to apply to this honorable court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, estate, and effects of the said deceased.

Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1844.

STENHOUSE AND HARDY,
Proctors for the said Alexina Morrison,
7364 203, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD YOUNGMAN.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the above Estate is requested, on the premises, Hunter-street, this day, at three P.M., to direct the trustee in realising the remaining Stock-in-Trade, and other matters to be submitted to them.

HENRY YOUNGMAN,
Trustee.

June 4. 7405

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned cautions the public against giving credit on his account or paying any moneys on his account, without his written order or receipt.

V. SOLOMON.

Pitt-street, Sydney, June 3. 7372

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

TENDERS are invited for the whole or any part of artificers' works required in erection of the Congregational Church, on the present foundation, in Pitt street, Sydney. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. John Bibb, Architect, Macquarie-street to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before the 1st of July next.

N.B. Security, if necessary, will be required for the due performance of the works, and the Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. 7387

STORE WANTED.

WANTED, a small Store, with office attached. Apply, with particulars as to rent, &c. to H., at the *Herald* Office. 7390

A LADY, experienced in tuition, is desirous of obtaining the situation of Governess in a respectable family. She is fully capable of imparting instructions in the English and French languages, grammatically; and also possesses a thorough knowledge of music, &c. Salary a secondary consideration, compared with a comfortable home. Letters, post paid, addressed to the care of Mrs. Woolcot, George street, will meet with immediate attention. 7381

WANTED, by a young man of respectable character and considerable learning, a suitable situation. Any light occupation, such as copying clerk, or messenger, would be thankfully accepted. Address A. U. C., by letter post-paid, *Herald* Office.

7375

WANTED, by a professed female Cook, a situation in a small family where the washing is given out or a laundress employed, as Housekeeper and Cook, or the latter. The applicant is a good plain sewer, and will be happy to make herself generally useful to her employers. Address M. M., *Herald* Office.

N.B. No objection to the country. 7360

WANTED, a married couple, without children, to cook and wash, and do all the work of the house, where no other servants are kept. Apply after 4 o'clock at No 216, Castlereagh-street. 7397

WANTED, a strong active young woman as Housemaid: she must be fully competent for the situation, and produce respectable references. Apply to Mrs Edward Hallen, Bellevue House, Kent-street.

7362

WANTED, a Servant who can wash well, and make herself generally useful in a small family. Apply at No. 254, Castlereagh street, two doors south of Market-street. 7402

LOST, between Queen-street and Bridge-street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money and papers: the owner's name on the back—"H. W. Hamilton." Whoever may have found the same, by returning it to the owner, No. 1, Colonnade, Bridge street, will receive FIVE POUNDS reward. 7374

RESIDENCE, WITH BOARD, &c.

ANY Gentleman wishing for a quiet and respectable residence, can be accommodated in a family residing in the most pleasant part of the city. The terms are very moderate and suited to the times. For address and further particulars apply to L. M., *Herald Office.* 7376

TO LET,

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE and premises situated at the corner of King and Sussex streets, and well known as the "Saracen's Head Inn," with the license for the ensuing year, bar fixtures, including beer engine, spirit fountain, and gas fittings, all complete, and in excellent condition. The house has just undergone a thorough repair, been painted, &c. Further particulars may be obtained from the proprietor, at the Talbot Inn, Brickfield Hill. 7391

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE FARM OF ABERGLASSLYN, now occupied by Mr. Hobler, situated on the Hunter about two miles and a half from West Maitland, containing about seven hundred acres, divided into eight paddocks, all fenced in, and well watered. The House is delightfully situated, and contains twelve apartments, besides cellars, closets, and every convenience for a gentleman's family. There is also a garden and orchard, most abundantly supplied with fruit trees of every kind.

A property of this kind, combining all the advantages it does, is rarely to be met with. Should a purchaser offer, it will be sold on liberal terms, and a portion of the money can remain on the property; or if not the whole, or the house and garden separate from the land, as may be desired, will be let for such a time as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 3. 7386

SALES BY AUCTION.

TWO CASES TUSCAN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, &c

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases Tuscan and fancy straw Bonnets, and boys' Tuscan Hats

ALSO,

Two glass cases with fixtures.

Terms—Cash. 7385

TO DAIRYMEN, GRAZIERS, STOCK-KEEPERS.

17 HEAD SUPERIOR MILCH COWS

MR. W. WILLIAMS is instructed to sell by auction, at the New Cattle Market,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 4th JUNE,

At eleven o'clock,

17 head of very superior Milch Cows, all in calf by celebrated bulls: they are warranted perfectly quiet, good milkers, and broke to bail.

☞ The above first-rate stock is particularly recommended, having just come down from Maitland.

Terms—Cash. 7394

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on

WEDNESDAY, the 5th JUNE, 1844,

At Ten o'clock,

On account of the Accountant General of her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of Stores, from the Male Convict Ship *Equestrian*.

Barrels, staves, heading, iron hoops, deal fittings, old lead and iron, beds, bolsters, blankets, hammocks, hospital furniture, &c., &c.

After the above, to be sold on account of the Commissariat, received from Norfolk Island.

Casks in shooks, sheepskins, &c. 7227

MR. W. DIMMITT will sell by auction, without reserve, on the premises, 129, George-street South, next the Oddfellows' Hall, on

WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1844,

At Eleven o'clock,

The Fittings of a Butcher's Shop, together with the Household Furniture, glass cases, large iron pots, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, cash. 7365

LATH, SHINGLE, HURDLE, AND BATTEN NAILS, SHEET AND HOOP IRON,

On account of whom it may concern, ex *Achilles*, Veale, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, the 4th INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock.

WC in triangle, S over.

Cask 343—30 bags rose head lath nails
Cask 344—30 bags ditto ditto
Out of cask 350—2 bags double shingle nails
,, Cask 352—10 bags rose head batten nails
,, Cask 357—4 bags ditto ditto
,, Cask 361—4 bags best hurdle ditto
,, Cask 364—5 bags ditto ditto

85 bags, all more or less damaged.

After which,

Eighty bundles hoop iron } in excellent
Sixty bundles sheet iron } condition.

Terms, Cash. 7399

ENGLISH BACON, MUSTARD, PATNA RICE, WOOLPACKS.

THIS DAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock,

10 Bales English Bacon
10 Cases Mustard, each 2 doz. lb.
20 Ditto ditto 3 doz. ½ lb.

ALSO,

32 Bags best Patna Rice } Partially damaged
110 Woolpacks } by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 7401

TOBACCO, PRESERVES, PICKLES, ARROWROOT, CHEESE, SALAD OIL, PRESERVED POTATOES, SALMON, OYSTERS, &c. &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 4th INSTANT,

At half-past eleven o'clock,

25 kegs Cavendish tobacco, ex *Navigator*
2 casks glue
114 colonial cheeses
1 cask tallow
10 cases pickles
12 cases preserves
28 casks very fine arrowroot
1 case preserved potatoes
50 tins salmon, 4 lbs. each
50 tins oysters, in pounds and half-pounds
7 cases very fine salad oil, each 2 dozen
10 cases candied oranges

AFTER WHICH,

5 packages unclaimed goods, sold to defray shipping charges, &c.

Terms at sale. 7398

PRINTS, TICKS, GREY TWILLS, AND SWANSDOWN.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex *United Kingdom*, Fenton, from Liverpool, all more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, the 4th INSTANT,

At Twelve o'clock,

AM (in diamond) 550, 1 bale 50 pieces printed Calicoes, slightly damaged
Out of bale 556, 4 pieces striped Ticks, much damaged
1 ditto Grey Twill, slightly ditto
1 ditto ditto Swansdown, ditto ditto
1 ditto white ditto, ditto ditto

7 pieces.

Terms, Cash. 7400

TO SADDLERS, BOOTMAKERS, GLOVERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS MORNING,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One case chamois skins
One case chamois and hedgemen's gloves
One case, containing blocked boot fronts, patent calf-skins, coloured basils, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7395

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 461, George-street,

THIS DAY,

At One o clock precisely,

An assortment of elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising, amongst other useful articles,

One handsome hair-seated Couch
One Loo Table
One Dressing Table, with locks
One ditto ditto
One large Wash-stand
Six cane-seated Chairs
Seven framed Engravings
One Toilet Glass
One four-post Bedstead
One Office Desk
One Sofa.

Terms, Cash. 7396

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

J. ABSALOM will sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. Higgins, in Cumberland-street, opposite Union-place,

THIS DAY, the 4th INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock.

Furniture, beds, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash. 7382

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

At the risk of whom it may concern.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street West,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

at six o'clock precisely,

The SECOND INSTALMENT of the invoice of NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY—a consignment to order.

The attention of schoolmasters is particularly called to the above, as there will be a number of school books, copy books, and juvenile reward books, and other school stationery.

There will also be—

A great number of popular novels
Classics—English, and translations of the Greek and Latin authors
Penny and Saturday Magazines
Wilson's Tales of the Borders

And a host of standard and popular literature, particulars of which will be published in the catalogues, which will be ready to-morrow.

Terms—Cash before delivery. 7380

COTTAGE AND GROUND IN GLOUCESTER-STREET.

MR. M. GANNON will sell by auction, on the ground, in the rear of the Custom House, on

FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

A Cottage and Ground, situated in Gloucester-street, now in the possession of Mr. Edward Parsonage, and adjoins the property lately purchased by John Dalley, Esq.

Title—A Grant from the Crown to the present proprietor.

The Auctioneer will deal privately with any person previous to the day of sale.

Terms made known at the time of sale. 7389

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519500

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MR. MICHIE'S LECTURE ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING A SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE ARTS, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE OF THE COLONY.

DELIVERED AT THE CITY THEATRE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

At the request of those of our friends who have taken a peculiar interest in the prosperity of the Commercial Reading Rooms of Sydney, I, a second time, have the honour to appear before you in aid of "the funds;" and as no lecture delivered for the purpose of raising money, can be heard by the audience but on our new colonial terms of "cash before delivery," I have been additionally anxious to provide such entertainment as should prevent my hearers from afterwards complaining of a total failure of consideration for their money. With this object, my first care was a subject; and this was indeed no small matter of embarrassment. I could have lectured on law; but law was not merely to the popular taste "dry," but, for other reasons, was, in these times, a distressing subject, and in connexion with recreation, not to be thought of. Political Economy I had already worked out at another institution; that is to say, I had gone carefully over its elementary principles, illustrating them here and there by reference to colonial circumstances; being the utmost extent to which a lecturer can venture to proceed with so abstruse a science, unless he can behold with indifference the most interesting portion of his audience in a state of comfortable and profound repose, and can hear without discomfort or dismay the creaking of numerous pairs of Wellington boots, as, with their owners, they disappear from the lecture room. True, these little annoyances, which time out of mind have been incidental to what are commonly called dry lectures, I might have avoided, by diluting a few drops of Political Economy, in a large quantity of obvious and superficial illustration,—a course, however, which notwithstanding its success with an audience in keeping them attentive, and winning a few laughs, is almost as painful as indifference to the true lover of a science, who, on such occasions is apt to be afflicted with an uncomfortable sensation, that his subject is degraded, whilst he is applauded. From these diverse considerations then, my old subject would not do with a new audience; History, Rhetoric, the Belle Lettres, had been ably treated by other hands; Poetry, much as I reverence its cultivators, and deeply affecting as are their works, appeared to me to be hallowed ground, not approachable by one who, upon self-examination, had strong doubts whether the gods had made him poetical at all. Of Botany, Conchology, Entomology, and most of the other ologies, I knew nothing, save of Phrenology; on which I have already delivered, under this roof, a few of my sentiments. In this strait I recollected a suggestion which some time back was advanced in a letter of one of our newspaper correspondents, to the effect, that our lecturers at the School of Arts, instead of describing a grasshopper's wings, or, by trebly hazardous experiments at chemical manipulations, running the risk of setting fire to the premises, and suffocating or drowning the company, would do well to call the attention of the colonists to the as yet hidden means which their country so abundantly contains for extending her commerce, improving her agriculture, and increasing her wealth. And as a few gentlemen, soon after the appearance of this suggestion, although not in consequence of it, met for the purpose of forming a society for these great purposes, I determined to make it (being called upon for lectures) the subject of the present address, and to lay before an intelligent and cultivated Sydney audience an exposition of the motives and views which had actuated the proposers in the undertaking they contemplated.

In coming to this conclusion, I confess I was greatly influenced by one particular consideration. I felt tolerably certain that my own insufficiency for the grave task I had somewhat rashly allowed to be imposed on me, would in no small degree be counterbalanced, by the interest almost all might be expected to take in the subject, for I had lived long enough in the world to know, that nothing had so strong a tendency to dispel a man's drowsiness, or to excite his faculties to vigorous action, as any proposition not absolutely irrational, the ultimate object of which was to put money in his purse; for deeply as the Poet or Novelist may touch our hearts, the plain prose writer, who touches our pockets, is frequently the more exciting author of the two; and therefore, I confess I was cheered by the reflection, that in lecturing upon such a subject, I should in these hard times, afford the same kind of gratification, which some writer has said a very poor author used to enjoy in his garret, by lying in bed, and contemplating a picture of the mines of Potosi, suspended on his wall; and by thus increasing the number of "the pleasures of imagination," I should enable you to pass an agreeable hour, whilst contributing my humble mite of intellectual exertion for the public good.

To begin, then, at what appears to me to be the beginning, I will, first, in very few words, refer to those circumstances in the colony, which appear to me to call for such a society as I have named. Taking the different communities of the world as so many traders with each other, we may rank our colony as a first rate wool-dealer. She is famous in the eyes of the world for that, and for nothing else. When that invaluable commodity is high in price we flourish, when it is low in price we are brought low with it. Our prosperity or adversity as a colony, is plainly dependent upon this one commodity, maintaining a remunerating price, in the other markets of the world. Until of late, for several years, the price of our wool in the English market, has been insufficient to give to the settler, who has paid high prices for his stock, those profits, which, considering his industry, enterprise, and self-denial, are his due; and from this, together with a variety of subordinate causes, over some of which it must be granted the colonists had no control, we have been for now a considerable time past in a state of distress, which, if the accounts of our oldest fellow-citizens may be relied on, has never had its parallel in any previous period of our history. And assuredly, whilst the condition of the colony is in a great measure dependent upon the degree of demand elsewhere for her one great export, she must at all times be liable to such fluctuations in her fortunes. Low prices in England are low profits in the colony. Low profits diminish the demand for stock. Unremunerating profits almost annihilate demand, cutting it down, and confining it to little more than the extent of our colonial consumption. Hence a gradual impoverishment of our grazing capitalists, the true life-blood of the colony. They are, by the diminished profits of their occupation, compelled either to diminish the number of their labourers, or to contract their rate of wages. If the former, there are a number unemployed; if the latter, the labouring body have less money to spend. Neither the settler nor his man can purchase as freely of the Sydney trader as before; or if he purchase, he cannot pay, and this soon cripples and cuts up the mercantile, trading, and professional interests. Sydney, waxing and waning as it must always do with the interior, becomes "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of insolvency." Men cannot afford to live in it. Hundreds of its houses become abandoned. Their formerly exultant, but now crest-fallen, landlords may advertise rents "very moderate," in vain. Few town residents can longer afford to pay these very moderate rents; for the settlers' straitened means cause the city tradesmen to be without customers, doctors without patients, and lawyers without clients: and my audience may feel assured, although I am aware I shall excite a smile when I say so, that a community is always very badly off indeed when the lawyers are not flourishing.

Notwithstanding, however, this inability of settlers to buy, causes goods either to remain unsold in Sydney warehouses, or to be knocked down at next to nominal prices; and notwithstanding also, nearly a million pounds' worth of colonial produce has gone to England, in payment to the Home Government for our land purchases, John Bull, in his constitutional eagerness for business, continued, long after the bad times (from the operation of the above causes had set in), to pour his manufactured goods into our market, until his slow faculties became duly penetrated by the palpable fact, that we were not paying. Then began the suing! The exporter in England sued the merchant here; the merchant here sues his colonial customers; each presses on his neighbour, but without being able to get much out of him, until a general press takes place for medical aid to the Insolvent Court. And thus having brought my audience, by a few hasty strides, to that most unpleasant part of the whole town, I will for the present drop the curtain upon the Chief Commissioner and his patients, and, with the considerate modesty of the ancient sculptor, who cloaked the agony he could not express, leave the rest to the imaginations of the audience.

And all this distress, penetrating throughout every ramification of our colonial society, may at any time be generated by a *too low price of wool* in the English market. The colony waxes and wanes with the varying price of our one export, for I use the word one for the sake of simplicity, inasmuch as our other exports are of so trifling a character as very little to disturb the result accruing to the colony from the price of our first and chief article of commerce. In this respect, as a community depending for its prosperity on the price of our staple product in England, we are to a considerable extent in the same situation as some of the towns at home, which are supported in a great measure by some leading manufacture: whilst it is in demand the town flourishes; when the manufacture is in little request the town is depressed. It would be very desirable then, if means could be devised for raising the colony above its present dependency on one article of export. The greater the number and variety of our exports, the more effectually would this great object be attained: for if one or two exports fetched but a low and unremunerating price in the foreign markets, the extent of colonial depression, arising from this circumstance, might be countervailed and corrected by the better prices of others, for which there might be a brisker demand. According to the old adage, it is never safe to have all our eggs in one basket. If it be desirable then to increase the number and variety of our exports, it will surely be granted, that no legitimate means should be left untried, that may be calculated to effect so important an object: and as this number and variety are almost entirely regulated by the superior degree *of cheapness and facility* with which they can be produced by one country rather than by another, the establishing of a particular export, pre-supposes in the people attempting to establish it, competent knowledge of the capacity of their own soil and climate, as well as of the state of demand in other countries for articles of the same nature. This knowledge it is confidently believed, a society, such as I have named, would be peculiarly calculated to acquire and diffuse; and if this is made to appear probable, and by reference to our past history, it should be seen that even individual enterprise might by the labours of such a society, be preserved from error and loss, no stronger reasons need be offered for forming it without delay.

In almost all business pursuits of life, in the modes of investing capital, and in the greater number of individual occupations, men are found to be merely imitative animals. Very few, whilst urging on the business of life pause to think, until adversity makes them feel. Numerous facts might be adduced in the late history of our colony, to show that much of her industry and enterprise have of late years, from this imitative principle, been expended in a way not merely not beneficial, but in a considerable degree injurious to her interests.

The following extract from a back number of the *Sydney Herald*, will show, that without reference to the probable demand for cattle and horses, the colonists have gone on for years past producing both, as if they believed that man was born to do nothing from his birth to his burial, but eat beef, and ride on horseback. In the paper of April 14th, of the present year, the official return of live stock in the colony on the 30th of September, 1843, is shown to be as follows: Horses, 56,585; horned cattle, 897,219; pigs, 46,086; sheep, 4,804,846; and the writer proceeds as follows: "The population consisting of only 160,000 souls including the convicts, we are thus shown to possess at the rate of about six head of cattle and thirty sheep to each inhabitant, with an annual increase of not less than thirty per cent. What to do with the rapidly growing surplus of these animals we know not. We had more horses than we could possibly find use for within the colony; and as to the cattle, sheep, and swine, even had the whole population become exclusively carnivorous, eating nothing whatsoever but flesh meat from years end to years end, we could not have devoured the increase. Hence *the value* of this description of property was so rapidly sinking, that many persons thought it would soon have no value at all, but would be turned loose in the wilderness."

The Editor of the *Herald*, in the above quotation, certainly does not overstate what were a short time back the apprehensions of many respecting the depreciated value of our stock. Hundreds were losing by it from year to year, few were living by the profits, sheep and cattle were fetching but nominal prices. Almost the only article produced *in* the colony, having an exchangeable value out of it, was the wool; and the value of the carcass amongst ourselves, was limited by the demand of the colonists for mutton. Of course this demand was not, and could not be coextensive with the increase of the animals; and the price of wool in the English market, was inadequate to remunerate the flockmasters. If a society had been at this period in the habit of from time to time discussing colonial prospects, here was the first intimation which would have set them on devising means for averting the coming calamity. As the matter stood, what was to be done? How could it have come about, some people said, that a country so rich in physical resources, could yet be in distress? Our colonists looked about them in dismay. They saw in their herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, spread over and browsing on our plains, merely a larger sort of vermin, scarcely worthy the name of property, for want of exchangeable value; a want, which itself was a consequence of the trade of the flockmaster being an unprofitable one; and although Mr. Hamilton, speaking upon his own prosperous experience, says the trade was not unprofitable, the settlers generally contrived to imitate poverty so well, that most of us believed it was real; and property in sheep was fifteen or eighteen months ago, considered so bad, that scarcely a purchaser could be found. This was a state of things that set men pondering; necessity being the mother of invention, it at length occurred to some modest newspaper correspondent, who has never yet revealed his name, that if sheep and cattle could not be got to England in one shape, they might be got there in another. These animals had fat in them, and for the first time in this colony the idea of boiling, dawned across a human brain. Sheep, a non-exportable commodity, were easily convertible into tallow, an exportable one, and thus that glorious achievement a new export was found. At the first starting of this idea, and before it grew into any thing more practical than a bare suggestion, it was curious to note the different natures of men in entertaining it. Whilst the croakers were unmoved, and persisted in looking as miserable as ever, the sanguine were shouting, "the colony was saved." On the one hand, we had Mr. Henry O'Brien, in a fine frenzy boiling, and sending written calculations to the *Herald*, with such surprising energy, that one almost imagined he would get into a brain fever, before it was over; and on the other side, was an ill-conditioned misanthrope, who with a boldness which I confess startled myself, pronounced that Australian tallow, by the time it got to England, would be only "slush;" *slush* was the very word. We must all feel that great praise was due to Mr. O'Brien, for following up with such vigour a new suggestion, at a time when it had few friends or followers. As nothing had as yet been made of it, the greater number were inclined to think that nothing could be made of it. Many laughed,—some sneered, few praised. Some went to witness Mr. O'Brien's operations from idle curiosity;—some to enjoy a joke; not a few to quiz the crazed enthusiast, and scarcely any perhaps with the idea that they should become converts. But not unlike other deriders of holier things, many of these sceptical visitors of Mr. O'Brien's, "who came to scoff, remained to boil."

Still, however, comparatively little was done in the boiling way, until the return of the first account sales of Australian Tallow in London, arrived in the colony. Then, indeed, we turned to the subject in downright earnest. Now that it was ascertained beyond a doubt, that men were actually walking in George-street, Sydney, with money in their pockets, the proceeds of the sale of New South Wales tallow in London, the destiny of myriads of unconscious quadrupeds was sealed. Straightway throughout the colony, ensued such a simultaneous slaughter of the woolly tribe, as almost reminded one of the massacre of the innocents. Men's minds were fevered with thoughts of fat, and minimum prices. Around on all sides, rung the sounds of iron and brass founders hammers, as they vainly strove to answer the demand for boilers. At divers parts of our suburbs, if you emerged from the city for a breath of fresh air, huge boards with sheep boiling establishment painted thereon, stared you in the face. Even in the ball-room, where one might naturally imagine people would be content with melting themselves, your fair partner would sometimes interrupt your criticism upon the last new set of quadrilles, with the astounding enquiry of "How many sheep you were going to boil." People's minds became so abandoned to the one engrossing subject, that a newspaper correspondent, in a paroxysm of animal economy, suggested the boiling of our very dogs: and at last, tolerably stout old ladies and gentlemen felt almost nervous about trusting themselves with a quiet stroll, in the neighbourhood of a sheep boiling establishment.

Lest my hearers should feel prone to enquire what this has to do with my ostensible subject, I shall proceed to show how it bears on the matter in hand. We have seen how much capital has been thrown away on horseflesh and otherwise, which more judiciously employed, might have opened up new media, for exchanging our industry with that of the rest of the world. We most of us now see that this was a mistake; and what is much more cheering, we also see, that if our colonists have not the infallibility which can save them from mistakes, they have the energy which can retrieve them. Whilst endeavouring to cope with the difficulties of the last three years, we have seen, to use a happy expression of a brother of my cloth, "How admirably the colony has answered to the whip." We have seen that the difficulties we speak of have shown themselves chiefly in low profits, in deteriorated value, and absence of demand. We cannot be blind to the fact that if it should ever happen that the cost of producing wool in this colony should exceed or even equal the price at which it could be sold in the English market, the grazing interest would be ruined, and the colony prostrated in the dust. What buys us all the luxuries and refinements we derive from that grand dispensary of civilization, the mother country, but our wool? By it we are enabled to give to our children all the knowledge and accomplishments which can be conveyed to them in the most refined European society? It affords the foundation which alike sustains the ordinances of religion, and the administration of the law. The schoolmaster and the professor of the fine arts must be supported by it. The colonial beauty who in stately grace traverses our George-street, (for it is one of the melancholy signs of the times, that some of our beauties really are now compelled to walk) owes her last Parisian fashion—ay, and even her husband, when she gets him, to the price of sheep's fleeces in the English market. If any of you should think this is tracing the influence of wool prices into consequences too remote, I need only remind you of what Dr. Lang told us within the last few weeks, in this Theatre, as to the dimished quantity of work he has had to do in the marrying way, since the bad times set fairly in. In short, as we must necessarily *produce or buy* every thing we eat, drink, wear, or otherwise consume, our command by way of purchase over the productions of other communities, must as necessarily be limited, to the extent and value of that which we have to give in exchange. Hitherto the grand, and as I have already said, almost our only purchasing medium, has been our wool; and if that were entirely to fail us;—which it would do, if its price at home were to fall beneath the cost of its production here;—and if, in addition to this, we had no other paying exports to supply its place and do its office, it is very easy to conceive that we might relapse into all that coarseness and barbarism, to which the ignorant writer in the *London Morning Post*, by a lately published article, so complacently consigned us. For being obliged to exist upon colonial productions alone, our case would then bear no remote resemblance to that of Robinson Crusoe, who, although a landed proprietor of considerable respectability, and the possessor of crops and herds sufficient for hundreds of mouths besides his own and Mr. Friday's, had not (from the want of foreign trade) the means of purchasing an iron kettle, or a linen shirt.

As we have above seen, and as alleged by Mr. Bradley and other extensive settlers, this mainstay of ours has of late rather failed us; and it was with a natural instinct towards adjusting the deficiency, that men turned their minds towards tallow. We have sharply felt how precarious must be the social and commercial state of that country, which is mainly dependent upon *one export*. We have also witnessed the laudable attempts which have been made, and are still making, for the increasing the number of our exports; and I shall now endeavour to show that this object would be much more successfully pursued, by a society of enquiring men, meeting from time to time for the discussion of points of this nature and for the advancement of colonial enterprise, than by the desultory and detached efforts of individual men.

In the first volume of Lord Bacon's great work "the Advancement of Learning," there is a passage which occurs to my memory, whilst I am on this part of the subject; and which appears to me to throw the weight of that great man's authority towards the formation of scientific or learned societies. In the commencement of the 4th section, entitled, "the public obstacles to learning considered," will be found the passage I mention, in the following words:

"We come next to consider what steps have hitherto been taken, and what further remains for the promotion of learning. The foundation we proceed upon is this; that all works are conquered,—first, by greatness of reward; second, justness of direction; and third, united labours. The first multiplies endeavour; the second prevents error: and the third supplies the imperfection of mankind. But the principal of these *is direction*; for according to the proverb, 'a lame man in the right way, may beat a racer in the wrong;' and Solomon excellently said, 'if the iron be blunt, it requireth more strength; but wisdom is that which prevaileth;' signifying that a prudent choice of the means is more effective than joint endeavours. But the acts of great men rather regard magnificence and fame, than progress and proficiency; and tend more to augment the mass of learning, in the multitude of learned men, than to rectify or advance the sciences."

Now in what is it, that we would multiply endeavours,—prevent error,—and supply the imperfection of mankind? Why in the noble task of raising this beautiful colony, in the scale of civilized communities. What is it appears most urgently to call for endeavours to be applied to her present circumstances? *The increasing her power and command* over the industry of other countries. How may this be done? By ascertaining what things, which can be cheaply and advantageously produced and exported by ourselves, are sufficiently in request among others, to constitute a sufficient inducement in us, to attempt their production and export. As we have before hinted, although this kind of knowledge seems very simple in its character, there are very many objects of inquiry involved in it which do not at first occur to the mind. We have not merely to make ourselves intimately acquainted with the capacity and peculiar advantages of our own soil and climate, but also with the state of the demand elsewhere, for particular commodities proposed to be produced. The customs duties of other countries are also to be considered, with a view of ascertaining the effect they may have in aiding or discouraging the desired exchange. These are pieces of information which are seldom completely acquired, and efficiently and scientifically applied, but by men associated together, and constantly communing with each other for such purposes; and as our proposed society would, as part of its policy, give certain honourable rewards, endeavours would be multiplied, and an association of earnest and intelligent men, applying themselves to the mastery of a common object, would also, in Lord Bacon's words, be the best means with which we can work, for the prevention of error, and the supplying the imperfections of mankind.

That societies have been, and always must be, more efficient than isolated efforts for the carrying out of important public objects, seems to me to be almost self-evident. From the social qualities of his nature, man must be more effective for the production of extraordinary results, where he is acting in concert with his fellows, hopeful of their applause, and apprehensive of their censure, than when he is pursuing his ends in private, unstimulated by the influence which the observation and criticism of his fellow-citizens have on his conduct. Accordingly we have always found—save in those great philosophical and imaginative works, which, from their nature, must of course always proceed from individual genius—that for the carrying out of purposes in any considerable degree raised above the ordinary routine of private life, combination, and co-operation have been resorted to. In England, France, Germany, and the older nations of Europe, scientific associations are in a great degree supported by an abstract devotion to science among the members: and although even in these countries they frequently afford to the men of practical life, the merchant, the manufacturer, or the artisan, hints which abridge their labours, and increase their wealth, yet they cannot possess in any old country, whose powers are nearly at their full development, the fine unworked field for action which lies before them in a colony. In England the labour of a commercial, a manufacturing, or mechanical association, may, and frequently does cause a particular manufacture to be produced at a cheaper cost than before, but can seldom, if ever, strike out an altogether new source of wealth, or an altogether new article of commerce. The internal resources of our own famous little Island at home, we may reasonably consider are now almost entirely drawn out; whilst those of Australia, on the other hand, are but as yet beginning to be explored. We have abundance of means within ourselves, for the wealth and happiness of a thousand times the amount of our present population. These means are hidden from the eyes of the unobservant and unreflecting; and without the aid of science, well applied, such a young undeveloped country as this is like a blind giant, with almost unbounded strength, but ignorant in what direction to apply it. For the purpose, then, of carefully examining this strength, and aiding in its direction, I throw out, to be improved by others, the following sketch of the constitution of the proposed society. It has been considered by others,—of whose views, as respects the constitution of the society itself, I am merely the mouth-piece,—that the general body should consist of no definite number; that it should be managed by a governing council to be chosen by the members, the members themselves being elected by ballot, or otherwise, in the first instance, by the voluntarily associated body who have come forward for the purposes above-named. Different committees should be formed from among the members, for the purpose of pursuing more systematically and efficiently the different enquiries which would be within the scope of the society. Thus there would be a Chemical Committee, a Politico-economical Committee, an Agricultural Committee, and a Committee for the Mechanic Arts among others. These committees might correspond with branch societies in the interior, which might be formed for local purposes, similar to the excellent society already in existence for the district of the Illawarra. These Committees would meet from time to time to discuss and despatch the business of their respective departments. Annual prizes should be distributed among those who have in any way effected an improvement, or made a suggestion, calculated to benefit the colony. Thus canvassed and sifted, no suggestion of any value, could ever pass unnoticed; or without full justice being done to it. Meeting together from time to time, men would nurse and cherish each other's thoughts, and none of any value, could at any time fall still-born from the brain. The grand point to which all the society's efforts would be directed, would be to encourage and draw out colonial industry; and so to direct it to profitable objects, that no portion should be scattered on the way-side, without springing up into future increase.

Let us now look at the country, which lies ready for our labours. In what other part of the world will you find a climate finer than ours? From January to December, we seem to luxuriate through a perennial English spring. We have the brightness and freshness of an English June, extended over our whole year. No fogs or frosts to suspend the industry of the young, or cut short the career of the old. We bask in an almost perpetual sunshine, until we become almost insensible of the blessing. We have an almost boundless extent of territory, some of it as good land as any in the world, and fortunately for us, so much larger a proportion of it so bad, as effectually to prevent us from falling into that kind of indolence said to exist in some countries, where nature having been so profuse in her original gifts, as to have left the inhabitants too little dependent upon their bodily resources, they have come at length to regard industry as little else than supererogation. M. Humboldt in his account of New Spain, in South America, shows how the fertility and fruitfulness of soil and climate, encouraging man's natural love of ease, conduces to, and frequently brings about the worst forms of famine; showing that in all countries, poor or fertile, the regularity of labour is required, to secure mankind from the frequent irregularity of nature. Fortunately for ourselves, our soil, like that of England in former times, will not support us at all, without work, but at the same time we well know that with work, no man among us can starve. By our industry then, acting on precisely the most desirable amount of natural advantages, neither too few to discourage industry, nor too many to lay it asleep, we know we can comfortably live. As we have seen, then, that in this our country, we must produce everything necessary to yield or buy for us the necessaries of life, let us endeavour shortly to ascertain a few of the objects which would be most likely to engage the attention of our colonial society. The question has been often put "why should not our colony produce as fine wines as those that are sent from France, or from any other part of Europe? Are not our climate and soil in every way adapted for the cultivation of the vine? If any man were disposed to contradict this, might we not at once settle the dispute, by reference to our practical authorities, Messrs. Wentworth, Warren, Pike and Cassell, as well also, as to the excellent letters of Maro (by Mr. James Macarthur) on the culture of the vine. Most of these gentlemen, we believe, have produced as palateable and certainly wholesomer wine, than much of the hock and claret imported to the colony. Notwithstanding this, it is not unlikely that there may be many among the present audience as unacquainted with the fact as are most of the citizens of London; there being much less of this colonial wine among us for sale than of the imported wines from France, Spain, and Switzerland. On this point an explanation has been given, certainly very flattering to the colonial wine, We have been told by authority altogether beyond question, that the wines of the colonists are so much liked in the neighbourhoods where they are produced, that the makers obtain a ready sale for them on their estates, among their own workmen, and do not require to seek an uncertain market in Sydney or elsewhere. But why, we would ask, should not the colony in addition to producing wine for its own consumption, export this article extensively, as they do their wool? I shall not go into a discussion of the principles of past colonial internal policy, which would probably be involved in proceeding to anwer this question; but content myself with the enunciation of this one fact, extracted from the forty-sixth volume of the Transactions of the British Society of Arts for the year 1828. Mr. Gregory Blaxland, of Sydney, New South Wales, in that year, received the gold ceres medal, for wine the produce of his vineyard in the colony;—wine, which was pronounced by the English Judges, to be totally free from the earthy flavour, characterising as it was said, most of the Cape wines. Yet since that period, now sixteen years ago, whilst we have been busy buying and selling town allotments, the fine sounding Constantia, has been growing into an important export from the Cape of Good Hope. In future therefore if the purlieus of Melbourne are to be scattered for miles and hundreds of miles with broken champagne bottles—a hit from a high place, which would not have caused so much sensation, if it had not truly told on a sore point of our domestic habits;—let us patriotically determine that both the champagne, and the bottles shall be of colonial manufacture. Another production, for which it appears to me our colony is by nature peculiarly adapted, is the Olive. From all we can learn of its cultivation, our climate, and soil, are alike peculiarly fitted for it, facts which, however much they may be disputed by the partially informed, are placed beyond question by the little work of Mr. Duncan, of King-street, who has given the pith of different high authorities on the cultivation of the olive, together with notes of his own, from which it is apparent, that nothing in this colony but indifference to the subject, lies in the way of its eventually furnishing to us, a most important object of trade. Olive oil is a source of large income to the Neapolitans, the celebrated Gallipoli oil selling in the London and other European markets at about £60 a ton, the duty of £8 or £9 a ton being paid. I would not willingly make myself obnoxious, to the charge of being so bad an economist, as to wish to produce anything in the colony at a dearer rate than that at which we can buy it elsewhere; but it does appear to me, that, with respect to many articles, we are constantly buying at a dearer rate than we can produce. Why should we ever require to import raisins? Why give a shilling's worth of wool for a pound weight of muscatels? A few weeks back I walked into several grocers' shops in Sydney, in the course of a search for this fruit. The answer I received in this, the metropolis of as fine a grape country as any in the world, was, that there were no raisins in the town. Now, we all know that this fruit is among the leading exports from Smyrna and Malaga, and that, but for the very high duty imposed on them in the English market, amounting to from 130 per cent on the cheapest sorts, to from 35 to 50 per cent on the dearest, would be much more extensively consumed at home. The price of the Malaga muscatels in London, duty included, is from 80s. to 130s. a cwt., a price amply sufficient to pay a very handsome profit to the growers. I am aware that some difficulty might be started as to the practicability of exporting so perishable a commodity to England, but when we find that the trade of Malaga with America in this fruit has of late greatly increased, the voyage between which two countries can seldom be performed in less than seven or eight weeks, it is not likely that mere distance would be an insuperable obstacle. The gravest difficulty as to establishing such an export at present appears to lie in the high price of colonial labour; but as the time will necessarily soon come, when the price of labour must fall, many commercial enterprises, which at present cannot be undertaken with profit, will hereafter attract the attention and industry of our colonists. Without running over a list of articles which might be produced among us and exported with profit to the colony, we may with confidence allege, that any project for the establishment of a new export would receive the most important assistance from means which would be at the command of the society. The experiments of the chemist would be frequently required. This would involve the necessity of our having something of a laboratory for the use of the society. Then there must be correspondence with the merchants and leading men of other countries; enquiries made into the constantly changing tariffs of other governments. Information would be required to be regularly sought and supplied as to the state of other markets, in respect to such commodities as we should desire to produce and sell. In all these matters particular committees, acting for particular purposes, under the sanction of the society at large, would be found eminently useful.

And as Lord Bacon's position is a sound one, that endeavours are multiplied by rewards, it should be part of the business and policy of the Society to offer and distribute prizes for such works as on due consideration should be proposed for public competition; or indeed for any valuable suggestion, whether the result of any proposal first emanating from the Society or not. The sale of a pipe of colonial wine in the English market—the export of a few boxes of colonial raisins—or a successful consignment of our well manufactured and cheaply produced colonial tweed to China, or a decided and meritorious improvement in any of the agricultural, or other internal operations of the colony; as for example, the fattening sheep, either in shorter time, or on less land than heretofore, might all be fit objects of general emulation, and particular reward.

But far beyond all these objects in grandeur and importance, as a high and noble work, most worthy of the best efforts of such a Society, is one, which has employed, I have no doubt, many hours of anxious consideration with many of us. It is the effectually placing before the general mind of England, all the advantages and disadvantages of Immigration to these shores; showing honestly the benefits likely to accrue from the step, and not striving to conceal any of the difficulties, with which a new comer must be required to contend. I believe we could thus work a great benefit by our suffering fellow-countrymen in Great Britain. Whilst doing the colony no more than justice, we should also be inciting the men in high places at home to aim at the establishment of a grand and extensive system of Emigration, either wholly or partly charged upon the poor-rate of the English parishes; or in some other way freed from the difficulties which beset the present system. How many hundreds of thousands of pounds have in England been squandered, not in getting rid of her pauperism and misery, but in merely shifting it from one part of the country to another, as if a man violently afflicted with acute rheumatism in the legs, should pay his doctor a handsome sum to transfer the complaint to his arms and shoulders. Although I am well aware that many of my audience know very well to what I here refer, it may be as well for others that I should speak more particularly to the system I am here deprecating. We all know that for many years past the mother country has been labouring under a redundancy of population, which has too frequently manifested itself in all the horrors of bloody riot, and that at the best of times many of the most distressed portions of the country have been in a state of, as it were, smouldering insurrection. In this state of things, when one would have naturally thought the object of British legislators would have been to get rid of some amount of their pauperism altogether, and not merely to transfer its pressure from one part of the body corporate to another, a large expenditure of means has been going on for a great number of years, in litigating whether particular paupers were liable to be maintained by one parish or by another. In England every human being has his or her parish to flee to in case of utmost need. Every person who cannot support himself must be supported by his parish. Now it frequently happens, that a pauper sits himself down in a wrong parish; the paupers who are to receive relief, seldom exercising as anxious a discrimination in this respect as do those who are liable to bestow it; and as no parish is desirous of maintaining more than its own poor, the mistaken pauper soon finds himself in the midst of conflicting church-wardens and overseers, who as vigorously disown and repudiate him, as the Pennsylvanians do their debts. At length a justice is called in to settle the dispute; and whichever way he decides, ten to one, but the unsuccessful parish vows that the decision is against both law and justice, and accordingly appeals forthwith to the Quarter Sessions. In due course the appeal with all its imposing array of attorneys, counsel, and witnesses, as the requisite machinery for working it, comes on to be heard before a Bench of Magistrates, and at length after a most serious expense to both parishes, it is finally decided that Smith or Thomson, the pauper in question, belongs to parish A., and not to parish B. He is then straightway duly handed over to the tender mercies of the conquered parish, and we may easily conceive that his soup in the Union workhouse is none the richer for the cost the unsuccessful parish has been put to in endeavouring to get rid of him.

Now, if all the money which has been expended in this most absurd and costly litigation, had been applied in payment for the emigration of these paupers, the mother country would have reaped a double benefit. In the first place, she would have been relieved of a burthen; and next, the same paupers in this country would soon and certainly have become good paying customers to England for her manufactures: not to mention the benefit their presence here would have conferred on ourselves.

The regret we must all feel, that any delay should take place in the introduction among us of a large number of the British population, becomes the greater when we contrast the condition of the working classes in this colony and at home. Instances of death from absolute want, among our unfortunate fellow-countrymen, are now so commonly described in the English newspapers that the eye grows as familiar with these sad narrations as with the leading article or with the foreign intelligence. I take up three consecutive numbers of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, lately published in England, and find in each of them the most melancholy chronicles of the intensest distress among the working classes at home. In the paper of November 3rd, 1843, is the account of the death of a boy, from actual starvation, in a cheap lodginghouse in Whitechapel. In the paper of the 17th, we find an account of thousands of mendicants being relieved daily by the wretched although charitable dole, of the Refuge for the Destitute in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street. In the same paper we find Mr. Cobden, M. P., stating that agricultural labourers were working from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, for seven days in the week, at 5s. a week; which, although a starvation rate of wages, was even liberal, when we find, that in the English capital at the same time, women were making shirts for a penny and five farthings each.

When we turn our regards from this picture, to the far different one presented by our colonial society, the change that presents itself is at once cheering and painful—cheering from the joyousness and comfort of its aspect—and yet how painful when we almost in the same instant reflect upon such cases as I have just referred to, as existing in every part of Great Britain. Why, we exclaim, should good and worthy and reasonable creatures linger out a short and shivering existence, and pine, and starve, and die, in courts, and alleys, and mouldy garrets of cheap lodging-houses, for want of the means of removing themselves from the scene of their wretchedness? Since my arrival in this colony, the calls of professional business have enabled me to see something of the state of society on the Hunter, as well as in the south country as far as Berrima, and in no part have I observed anything, I will not say approaching, but even in the faintest degree suggesting to one's mind, the sort of distress which at the present time appears to be so common in England. In the course of the Maitland or Berrima assizes, an occasion which necessarily presents to one's notice, individuals of every station of life; I will venture to say, that an insufficiently fed, or deficiently clothed person never got into the witness-box. Again, on the banks of the Hunter, on the land of Mr. Richard Windeyer, (for I like to mention names, as they always impart an air of additional authenticity to a statement.) I visited the farms of different small settlers, his tenants, worthy and industrious men of the very class mentioned by Mr. Cobden, as starving in Wiltshire, on five and six shillings a week. And what was their condition? As the circumstances of all were very nearly alike, a short sketch of one, will, in its general features, stand as the representative of the whole. On the very banks of the river, a few miles from Newcastle, in a part which awoke, from the likeness, affectionate recollections of old Father Thames, stood the slab hut of one, whom I feel almost inclined to call my old friend Stit; although I never spoke to him above three times. He was from Ireland, and appeared to me to be a perfect jewel of a fellow, completely cut out by nature for an emigrant. Although somewhat past his prime, he was full of life and energy, and it was clear that there was no knocking under to small difficulties in either Stit or his family. The hut was of two rooms, of the usual fashion constructed in the interior, and not unlike what I have often slept in, in the Highlands of Scotland. Within a stone's cast of the hut was the wheat paddock, and a good bit of corn, better known among our London friends, as Indian corn. Nearer to the house was a well tended bit of garden ground, well stocked with vegetables, not forgetting a snug little patch of colonial tobacco, with us a home-grown luxury. A complicated concert of grunts and squeaks, assured me, without further investigation, that the pigstye was well stocked with its appropriate tenantry. A cow, and a countless, and promiscuous collection of fowls, turkeys, ducks, &c.,—strutting, crowing, and cackling about the place, appeared to comprise the whole of the remainder of Stit's living wealth, exclusive of his wife and children. These last, presided over by Stit in person, were seated at dinner when we put our heads into the door. Mrs. Stit, every way a worthy helpmate to her husband and the young ones, four or five in number, and varying from five to fourteen or fifteen years of age,—almost the whole of them useful in this colony—we unfortunately interrupted, in the very midst of their operations on a farmer's dish of Irish stew, the savour of which sensibly affected my own olfactories. By the side of the table, seated on his haunches, was the privileged playmate of the younger children, a great shaggy, honest looking dog, intently watching the whole proceeding, as he licked his lips, and almost put his tail in convulsions, in deep sympathy with the moving music of the knives and forks. Even this poor dog, in a colony where there is more victuals than mouths, had his attentions rewarded by a dividend, which of itself would have made a gallon of the "Whitecross-street refuge for the destitute" soup. Stit was all smiles, and joy, and welcome, as he started from the table, and hastily wiped away with his hand, the margin of Irish stew which adhered to his mouth, in order to get himself into talking order with his landlord. A long discussion ensued about corn, wheat, potatoes, and the market at Newcastle; until Stit broached the grand proposition with which his mind was labouring, viz., the procuring an enlargement of his farm, by the addition of some acres of the neighbouring unimproved land. This being conceded, it of course became necessary to settle upon the part to be incorporated with the farm; a consideration which I found involved a discussion on soils, sandy and loamy; upon which I take shame to myself, I did not at the time feel a becoming interest; partly perhaps because it was my first visit to the interior, and partly because the perturbation Stit's Irish stew had produced in my own interior, made it difficult for me to apply my mind steadily at that time to any other subject than dinner.

I trust I may be excused for dwelling at such length, on this to me, one of the most gratifying passages of my colonial experience; for it is all times pleasant to see, to remember, or describe, a happy family group. It is the pleasure arising from this contemplation which has insensibly led me to a domestic delineation, whilst intending only to show, how, from the different circumstances of the two countries, as to the proportions of their respective populations to their means of subsistence, the starving agricultural labourer at home, may, with certainty become the thriving and happy small farmer here. Seeing then what I have seen, as to the comfort of the labouring classes in this country, I have often felt how important it was to make this thoroughly known in England. For, strange to say, although there is perhaps scarcely a family in Great Britain or Ireland which has not one or more relatives in this colony, there appears to be little accurate information at home respecting our condition and prospects as a people. We are perpetually reading the most monstrous statements in English papers respecting New South Wales, inserted, one would almost suppose, expressly to mislead our ignorant fellow-countrymen. The last choice bit I recollect was that on the very day on which the veracious author of the intelligence left Sydney, either forty-eight or fifty-two, I think it was, mercantile firms had stopped payment. These false statements are easily accounted for. Many come here, as we all know, with the most exaggerated expectations of making money among us; young men of moderate education, and although without any trade or profession, so far confiding in their natural resources, as to flatter themselves that their arrival in the colony will produce something of a sensation. They walk along George-street when they get here astonished that they excite no more notice than they did in Cheapside; and when they return home disgusted and disappointed, self-love and fear of blame and ridicule of friends, induces them to cast on this colony exclusively, the cause of their failure. Whilst on the subject of making known in England the full and exact capabilities of our colony, with a view of its being made by the British Government as it ought to be, a land of refuge for our destitute fellow-countrymen in the mother country, I am aware that it has been by some people doubted, whether Australia by reason of her distance, and the consequent expense of shipping emigrants hither from the old world, would be chosen by the English people as the new home for her poor. On examination, however, I think we shall be of opinion that this doubt is conceived in a merely partial view of the circumstances surrounding such a subject as general emigration. In the first place, if it be the object, (as it must be), of England to relieve herself of a portion of her starving and pauper population, she does so most effectually in sending them here. But this is not the case with the shipments of emigrants to the Canadas; for ask any one practically acquainted with the subject, and he will tell you that by reason of Canada and the United States lying so near home, the vessels in returning from America to England, carry back on many occasions, almost as large a number of the emigrant class as they originally took out. The truth is, the poor people reach Montreal or New York, confident of finding at once an excellent market for their labour; and after walking about for some days endeavouring to find work in these cities in vain, and having no energy to proceed into the interior of a strange land,—in the first bitterness of disappointment, they ship themselves back to their own country, and to the parish in which they have a vested interest. The cost of return from this country being so much heavier, and the voyage back so much more formidable, these first weaknesses are not here so easily indulged. Whilst the desire of returning lasts, it is seldom that immigrants here have the ability to gratify it; and by the time the ability is acquired, the desire is lost. The truth is, (as doubtless many of us know from our own personal experience), that the process of weaning a man from his country is in one respect very like the earlier one of weaning him when an infant from his first nourishment. Whilst the operation is going on it is not a little liable to miscarry, if the subject of it be kept too near to that from which you desire to separate him. But independent of this important view of the case, it must also be recollected that the labour of this colony, shepherding, is much more congenial to the constitutions of the town populations of England, than is the rough tree chopping work of the Canadian woods; not to speak of the North American winters of four and five months, at times so intensely cold, that any continuous out of doors' work, until the weather breaks, is out of the question. Upon the whole then, I feel pretty confident myself, that Great Britain must rely on this country, as the refuge of many thousands of her starving poor, and that although the outlay of sending them here, may exceed the first cost of consigning them to Canada, yet for the reasons assigned above, the passage to Australia will be the cheapest in the end; as I am sure a committee of our society could fully demonstrate.

In this rapid sketch, I believe I have noticed some of the most prominent reasons for realizing the suggestion I have made. It is certain there is no difficulty in our way, save that which may lie within our own apathy and indifference. If we look for materials, I would confidently ask, in what part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of the known world, will you find a larger proportion of talent, learning, and general information, than in this colony? Our capitalists are for the most part men of liberal education, and even our immigrant labourers, are generally speaking superior to the same class at home, by reason of the course of enquiry and reflection through which they have gone, preparatory to submitting themselves and families, to what they naturally regard as the great fact of life; the migration from their native land and all its endearments, to a new and strange home. No one who has been up the country, and talked to the proprietors of stations, could fail to recognise in many of them, the same kind of men, who in England would be in their appropriate situation, either in Parliament or on the Magisterial Bench. Why should one who can write, and state a case like Mr. Hamilton, of Cassilis, be allowed to waste himself in long letters on sheep farming alone. There is an immense quantity of talent up the country, which, for want of a medium for its expression, must waste its sweetness on the desert bush. Rely on it, then, that our society being once started, we shall have plenty of correspondence, plenty of good suggestions. But the other day I received from a Mr. David Peden a sensible communication respecting the breeding of common, and cashmere goats, containing matter well worthy of being canvassed hereafter. We must not care for those who, to use a common expression, throw cold water on any suggestion in the least degree lying out of the common course. Distrust the wisdom of those persons who, decrying the object to which I invite you, as the building of castles in the air, yet with perfect gravity perhaps, erect whole townships either in the same region, or in undiscovered recesses of the bush, there being, so far as I can see, no substantial difference between the one location, and the other. For what (we have heard it a thousand times asked) has man received the Divine gift of reason, but that he should employ it in illustrating the works of a bountiful Providence? His riches lie not, even in a worldly view, in the bright rubbish of gold and silver: for, his only real wealth, he must, complying with the condition of human existence, draw by his labour out of the great mysteries of nature, which wisely wrapped beneath the surfaces of things, are given to him for his interpretation, that a wholesome industry should be excited in his soul. His thoughts are the powers which effect all the mighty changes we see taking place over the face of the globe. What magnificent results—results almost surpassing anything fiction tells us as the work of magicians, have followed from the first simple perception, that steam issued with a motive force from the spout of a tea kettle; a perception which was the germ of the present steam engine. By it distance has melted into proximity; and the great human family scattered over the globe, are for purposes of religion and civilization, drawn into close and intimate communion. It has been said that Bonaparte was beaten, not by steel and gunpowder, but by the English cotton manufacture: as certainly no less power of wealth could have stopped the gigantic devastator of Europe. If this be true, as I verily believe in one sense it is true, then Arkwright, Crompton, and Cartwright, the inventors and improvers of the spinning frame and power loom, had as much to do with successfully terminating the last great war, as had Wellington and his armies. But these are only some of the results, which mind acting on matter, is destined to work in this our present state. Let us not therefore wrap our talent in a napkin, but press in for our share in the good work; and as the language in which I now exhort you, is already spoken in almost every part of the world, marking the natives of our mother country (we may hope) as God's chosen people, for spreading Christianity and civilization to the uttermost corners of the earth, let us not by any degrading qualities of apathy or idleness, show ourselves unworthy of being the offspring of so glorious a parent.

MURDER AT PORT MACQUARIE.—Within these few days a freed man has been received at Woolloomloooo gaol, for being concerned in drowning a soldier at Port Macquarie.

MONTHLY RETURNS.—On Friday evening, there were 297 men, 71 women, 18 children, and 83 out-door patients on the books of the Benevolent Asylum. On the same day, there were 102 convicts on the tread-mill, 11 free men, and 8 soldiers.

WOOLLOOMOOLLOO GAOL.—State of Her Majesty's Gaol at Woolloomoolloo on Saturday the 1st instant:—For trial, 49 men, 8 women; transportation, 12 men, 1 woman; bail, 11 men, 5 women; confines, 35 men, 34 women; labour, 10 men, 2 women; for the interior, 5 men; examination, 1 man; children, 4; solitary confines, 8. Total, 212.

A SEASONABLE HINT.—A gentleman who has occasion to walk with two ladies and one umbrella, should always go in the middle—it secures a dry coat to himself, and is showing no partiality to either of the ladies.

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